```
(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:26:15 ON 07 MAR 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:26:37 ON 07 MAR 2003
                E "POLYOLEFIN"/CN
                E "POLYOLEFINS"/CN
                E "POLYURETHANE"/CN
                E "POLYURETHANES"/CN
                E "CELLULOSICS"/CN
                E "POLYESTER"/CN
                E "POLYESTERS"/CN
                E "POLYAMIDE"/CN
                E "POLYAMIDES"/CN
L1              1 S E3
                E "POLY(HEXAMETHYLENE ISOPHTHALAMIDE/TEREPHTHALAMIDE)"/CN
                E "POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE-CO-P-OXYBENZOATE)"/CN
                E "POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE CO P OXYBENZOATE"/CN
                E "POLY(HYDROXY AMIDE ETHERS)"/CN
                E "POLYHYDROXY AMIDE ETHER"/CN
                E "POLYHYDROXYAMIDE ETHER"/CN
                E "ACRYLONITRILE/STYRENE COPOLYMER"/CN
                E "ACRYLONITRILE-STYRENE COPOLYMER"/CN
L2              1 S E3
                E "RUBBER MODIFIED ACRYLONITRILE-ACRYLATE COPOLYMER"/CN
                E "RUBBER-MODIFIED ACRYLONITRILE-ACRYLATE COPOLYMER"/CN
                E "POLY(METHYL METHACRYLATE)"/CN
L3              1 S E3
                E "LIQUID CRYSTAL POLYMER"/CN
                E "POLY(PHENYLENE SULFIDE)"/CN
L4              2 S E3
                E "POLYSTYRENES"/CN
                E "POLYCARBONATE"/CN
                E "POLYCARBONATES"/CN
L5              1 S E3
                E "POLY(VINYL ALCOHOLS)"/CN
                E "POLY(VINYL ALCOHOL)"/CN
L6              1 S E3
                E "POLY(ETHYLENE-VINYL ALCOHOL)"/CN
                E "POLYETHYLENE VINYL ALCOHOL"/CN
                E "ALIPHATIC POLYKETONES"/CN
                E "POLYSULFONES"/CN
L7              3 S E4 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
                E "POLY(ESTER-SULFONE)"/CN
                E "POLYESTER SULFONE"/CN
                E "POLY(URETHANE-SULFONE)"/CN
                E "POLYURETHANE SULFONE"/CN
                E "POLY(CARBONATE-SULFONE)"/CN
                E "POLY(CARBONATE-SULFONE)"/CN
                E "POLYCARBONATE SULFONE"/CN
                E "POLY(3-HYDROXYOXETANE)"/CN
                E POLY(3 HYDROXYOXETANE)/CN
                E "POLY(AMINO ETHERS)"/CN
                E "POLY(VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE"/CN
L8              1 S E4
                E "POLY(VINYL FLUORIDE)"/CN
L9              1 S E3
                E "POLY(VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE)"/CN
L10             1 S E3
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                E "POLY(CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE)"/CN
L11           1 S E3
                E "ETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
                E "CELLULOSE NITRATE"/CN
                E "CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE"/CN
                E "METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
                E "POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE)"/CN
L12           1 S E3
                E "POLY(BUTYLENE TEREPHTHALATE)"/CN
L13           2 S E3
                E "POLY(ETHYLENE 2,6-NAPHTHALENE DICARBOXYLATE)"/CN
L14           1 S E5
                E "NYLON-6,6"/CN
                E "NYLON 6,6"/CN
                E "NYLON-6,9"/CN
                E "NYLON 6,9"/CN
                E "NYLON-6,10"/CN
                E "NYLON 6,10"/CN
                E "AROMATIC NYLON"/CN

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:49:47 ON 07 MAR 2003
L15      421722 S CATHETER? OR CATHETERS OR STENT OR STENTS OR BALLOON OR BALLO
L16     3426113 S SHEATH? OR COVERING? OR COAT OR COATS OR COATING OR LAYER? OR
L17      368579 S ZERO ABSORPTION OR PREVENT? (10N) (DIFFUS? OR PERMEAT? OR IMB
L18     8029939 S DRUG OR DRUGS
L19      513544 S IMPLANT?
L20      206220 S L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
L21           2 S L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L20 AND L18(5N)L19
L22          21 S L15 AND L16 AND L17 AND L20
L23           2 S L18 AND L22
L24           0 S L23 NOT L21
L25          19 S L22 NOT L21

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:09:57 ON 07 MAR 2003
L26           2 S (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL(W)A(2W)DIEPOXIDE?(3N)AMINE
L27           1 S (EPOXY OR EPOXIES)(5N)BISPHENOL A (10N)DIEPOXIDE? (10N)AMINE
L28        1035 S (POLYURETHANE OR POLYURETHANES) AND GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERAT
L29           6 S (POLYURETHANE OR POLYURETHANES) AND (NONPOLAR OR NON POLAR OR
L30         296 S CELLULOSE ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SEPARATION?)
L31         177 S OXYGEN TRANSMISSION RATE?
L32         488 S WATER VAPOR TRANSMISSION RATE? OR WATER VAPOUR TRANSMISSION R
L33         130 S L15 (10N)L16 AND L17
L34           0 S L33 AND (L26 OR L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32)
L35         300 S L15 AND L16 AND L17
L36        1978 S L26 OR L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32
L37           0 S L35 AND L36
L38           2 S L15 AND L16 AND L36
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L38 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:598468 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:170817
TITLE: ***Coating*** for implantable devices and a method of forming the same
INVENTOR(S): Hossainy, Syed F. A.; Pacetti, Stephen D.; Fong, Keith E.; Bhat, Vinayak; Sanders, Millare Deborra; Guruwaiya, Judy A.; Mirzaee, Daryush; Mandrusov, Evgenia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 470,559.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001014717	A1	20010816	US 2000-750595	20001228
US 2002193475	A1	20021219	US 1999-470559	19991223
WO 2001074415	A1	20011011	WO 2001-US6914	20010302
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
WO 2002058753	A2	20020801	WO 2001-US50398	20011221
WO 2002058753	A3	20030116		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-470559 A2 19991223
US 2000-540241 A2 20000331
US 2000-715510 A2 20001117
US 2000-750595 A 20001228

AB Coatings for implantable devices or endoluminal prosthesis, such as ***stents*** , are provided, including a method of forming the coatings. The coatings can be used for the delivery of an active ingredient or a combination of active ingredients. ***Stents*** were cleaned by placement in an ultrasonic bath id iso-PrOH soln., dried and plasma cleaned. The ***stents*** were then dipped in a ethylene-vinyl alc. copolymer soln. in DMSO and then passed over a hot plate maintained at 60.degree.. The coated ***stents*** were expanded on a 4.0-mm ***balloon*** angioplasty.

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:414781 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100414781
TITLE: ***Catheter*** with protective ***covering*** .
AUTHOR(S): Schoenholtz, Jason P. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Manhattan Beach, CA USA
ASSIGNEE: Biosense Webster, Inc., Diamond Bar, CA, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6203534 March 20, 2001
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Mar. 20, 2001) Vol. 1244, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
AB A ***catheter*** has a shaft with a water-resistant protective ***covering*** along its length. The ***covering*** protects the ***catheter*** shaft, i.e., ***catheter*** body and tip section, from the elements of in vivo conditions, i.e., blood and other body fluids, and reduces softening of the ***catheter*** over time. The ***covering*** also adds a lubricious surface to increase the mobility of the ***catheter*** . However, the protective ***covering*** does not substantially affect the mechanical properties of the ***catheter*** . The ***covering*** extends over at least about 50% of the shaft. The ***covering*** has a thickness less than about 0.004 inch and is formed of a material having a ***water*** ***vapor*** ***transmission*** ***rate*** of less than about 9.0 g-mil/100 in2 -24 hr at about 90% relative humidity and about 37degree C.

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200315
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
Set     Items   Description
S1      38853   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2         12   ZERO()ABSORPTION
S3     114851   BARRIER? ?
S4      37112   PREVENT???(7N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PER-
             MEAT?)
S5     907559   BLOCK???
S6    1042699   SHEATH? ? OR COVER???
S7    2335108   JACKET? ? OR SLEEV???? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR -
            TUBULAR OR TUBELINK OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING
S8          0   S1 AND S2
S9        218   S1 AND S3:S5(5N)S6:S7
S10    504506   POLYOLEFIN? ? OR POLYURETHANE? ? OR CELLULOSIC? ? OR POLYE-
             STER? ? OR POLYAMIDE? ?
S11         2   POLY()HEXAMETHYLENE()ISOPHTHALAMIDE()TEREPHTHALAMIDE
S12     34669   POLYETHYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S13         6   POLY()HYDROXY()AMIDE()ETHER? ?
S14      2807   ACRYLONITRILE()STYRENE
S15      5181   STYRENE()ACRYLONITRILE
S16         0   RUBBER()MODIFIED()ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S17      1819   ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S18     10854   POLY()METHYL()METHACRYLATE OR POLYMETHYL()METHACRYLATE
S19      2508   LIQUID()CRYSTAL()POLYMER? ?
S20      4158   POLYPHENYLENE()SUL??IDE OR POLY()PHENYLENE()SUL??IDE
S21      7129   POLYPHENYLENE()(SULFIDE? ? OR SULPHIDE? ?)
S22    170255   POLYCARBONATE? ?
S23     40000   POLYVINYL()ALCOHOL? ? OR POLY()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S24       767   POLYETHYLENE()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S25       112   ALIPHATIC()POLYKETONE? ?
S26      1500   POLYKETONE? ?
S27      9140   POLYSULFONE? OR POLYSULPHONE? ?
S28       266   (POLYESTER OR POLYURETHANE OR POLYCARBONATE)()(SULFONE? ? -
             OR SULPHONE? ?)
S29   1556514   METAL
S30    337965   METALLIC
S31         1   POLY()3()HYDROXYOXETANE
S32       217   POLYAMINO()ETHER? ? OR POLY()AMINO()ETHER? ?
S33     12175   (POLY()VINYLIDENE OR POLYVINYLIDENE)()(CHLORIDE OR FLUORIDE)
S34      1508   (POLYVINYL OR POLY()VINYL)()FLUORIDE? ?
S35       723   POLYCHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE OR POLY()CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
S36     10184   ETHYL()CELLULOSE
S37      2423   CELLULOSE()(NITRATE OR ACETATE()BUTYRATE)
S38     21419   METHYL()CELLULOSE
S39         0   POLYETHEYLEN()2()6()NAPHTHALENE()DICARBOXYLATE
S40      1523   POLYETHYLENE()2()6
S41      7657   POLYBUTYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S42      9742   NYLON()6()(6 OR 10)
S43        87   AROMATIC()NYLON
S44        51   S9 AND S10:S38
S45       337   S1 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND S10:S43
S46       286   S45 NOT (S9 OR S44)
S47        35   S9 AND (S10:S28 OR S31:S43)
S48        35   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S49    354087   PACKAG?
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S50	172	S1(3N)S49
S51	1	S50 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND (S10:S28 OR S31:S43)
S52	1	S51 NOT S47
S53	9	S1 AND S49 AND S3:S5 AND S6:S7 AND (S10:S28 OR S31:S43)
S54	8	S53 NOT S51

48/7,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008066902
WPI Acc No: 1989-332014/198945
Percutaneous venous catheter of vapour previous tube - has extra-vascular segment surrounded by vapour barrier sheath
Patent Assignee: FERRAGAMO M C (FERR-I)
Inventor: TROEIN P
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 4863426	A	19890905	US 8786515	A	19870818	198945	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8786515 A 19870818
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 4863426	A		5		

Abstract (Basic): US 4863426 A

A **catheter** comprises a segment of vapour-pervious tubing with an open tip, and a second segment of flexible tubing surrounded by a vapour **barrier sheath** and with one end connected fluid-tightly to the first segment and with a connector fitting mounted to the opposite end to give a continuous fluid path between fitting and tip.

The second segment may be an integral extension of the first, and the sheath may be a flexible plastic sleeve connected between the fitting and the connection between the segments. The sleeve may be a coextrusion with a ply of water vapour impervious material between two plies of **catheter** tubing material, partic. a **polyolefin** ply between two **polyurethane** or silicone plies.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For use as a percutaneous central venous **catheter**, can remain in the body for a relatively long period of time and is not prone to thrombus occlusion.

0/4

Derwent Class: A96; B07; P34
International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-011/00

48/7,K/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
06209733 **Image available**
TUBE FOR **CATHETER** AND **CATHETER** USING THE SAME
PUB. NO.: 11-151293 [JP 11151293 A]
PUBLISHED: June 08, 1999 (19990608)
INVENTOR(s): FUKAYA KOHEI
APPLICANT(s): KANEGAFUCHI CHEM IND CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 09-318500 [JP 97318500]
FILED: November 19, 1997 (19971119)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an excellent tube for a **catheter** which has an improved anti-kink property, shape retaining property and more particularly shape restoring property and obviates the occurrence of the degradation in maneuverability and a **catheter** using the same.
SOLUTION: The outer side part 11 of a tube is composed of a high-polymer material having good compatibility with **polyolefin** and the inner side part 12 is composed of a **polyolefin** material. The high-polymer material constituting the outer side part of the **tube** is a **block** copolymer or graft copolymer of which at least one component consists of a component

having the good compatibility with the **polyolefin** . The high-polymer material constituting the outer side part of the tube consists of a blend of the high-polymer material having a solubility parameter larger than the solubility parameter of the **polyolefin** and a compatibilizing material having an effect of enhancing the **polyolefin** compatibility of the material.

52/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013120904 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-292775/200025

Catheter sets for storing catheter before use and for collecting or discharging urine comprises distal part in tubular **section form having inner diameter of at least as large as proximal part of catheter**

Patent Assignee: COLOPLAST AS (COLO-N)
Inventor: HANSEN H C; HORSBOEL N; TANGHOEJ A
Number of Countries: 088 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200016843	A1	20000330	WO 99DK501	A	19990923	200025	B
AU 9957275	A	20000410	AU 9957275	A	19990923	200035	
EP 1115450	A1	20010718	EP 99944281	A	19990923	200142	
			WO 99DK501	A	19990923		
CN 1319026	A	20011024	CN 99811288	A	19990923	200213	
HU 200103526	A2	20020128	WO 99DK501	A	19990923	200222	
			HU 20013526	A	19990923		
JP 2002526214	W	20020820	WO 99DK501	A	19990923	200258	
			JP 2000573802	A	19990923		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DK 981196 A 19980923
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200016843	A1	E	22	A61M-025/01	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 9957275	A		A61M-025/01	Based on patent WO 200016843
EP 1115450	A1	E	A61M-025/01	Based on patent WO 200016843

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

CN 1319026	A		A61M-025/01	
HU 200103526	A2		A61M-025/01	Based on patent WO 200016843
JP 2002526214	W	24	A61M-025/00	Based on patent WO 200016843

Abstract (Basic): WO 200016843 A1

NOVELTY - A catheter comprises a distal part in a **tubular** section form having an inner diameter of at least as large of that proximal part of the catheter, where the sealing part is separating the proximal part of the catheter and the **tubular** distal part, and the length of the **tubular** distal part is at least long enough to occupy the elongated part of the package.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A catheter set comprises a **catheter** (1) and a **package** (2) for storing of the catheter before use and for collecting or discharging urine, where an elongated part of the package forms a **tube** for accommodation of the catheter. The catheter

comprises a proximal part to be inserted into the urethra and a sealing part for providing a seal between the catheter and the elongated part of the **package** during use. The **catheter** further comprises a distal part in a **tubular** section form having an inner diameter of at least as large of that proximal part of the catheter, where the sealing part (3) is separating the proximal part of the catheter and the **tubular** distal part (4), and the length of the **tubular** distal part is at least long enough to occupy the elongated part of the package.

USE - For storing of the catheter before use and for collecting or discharging urine.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive shape of the catheter combined with the shape of the package prevents **blocking** of the free flow of urine from the urethra into the package by securing the relatively soft and pliable package from kinking or squeezing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an embodiment of a catheter set according to the invention.

Catheter (1)
Package (2)
Sealing part (3)
Tubular distal part (4)
Tear off position (5)
Weak point (6)
Ear (7)
Container (8)
pp; 22 DwgNo 1/5

Derwent Class: A96; P34
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00; A61M-025/01
Technology Focus:

... Preferred Composition: The **tubular** part is made from an extrudable and moldable material, e.g. **polyolefin** , e.g., polyethylene, polypropylene or a copolymer of polyethylene, (e.g. ethylene vinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride or **polyvinylidene chloride**).

54/7,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012900309 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-072145/200006
Rendering object surfaces resistant to biopolymer adhesion
Patent Assignee: LAIBINIS P E (LAIB-I); LEE S (LEES-I); MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY (MASI)
Inventor: LAIBINIS P E; LEE S
Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9952574	A1	19991021	WO 99US7820	A	19990409	200006 B
US 6235340	B1	20010522	US 9881387	P	19980410	200130
			US 99289288	A	19990409	
US 20010031309	A1	20011018	US 9881387	P	19980410	200166
			US 99289288	A	19990409	
			US 2001812799	A	20010320	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99289288 A 19990409; US 9881387 P 19980410; US 2001812799 A 20010320
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9952574	A1	E	57	A61L-033/00	

Designated States (National): CA JP
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

US 6235340 B1 A61L-015/50 Provisional application US 9881387
US 20010031309 A1 A61L-002/00 Provisional application US 9881387
Cont of application US 99289288
Cont of patent US 6235340

Abstract (Basic): WO 9952574 A1

NOVELTY - A method of rendering surfaces of objects resistant to adhesion of biopolymers comprises treating surfaces of objects with solution comprising molecules (I) that adhere to the surface.

USE - (I) are useful for rendering surfaces of objects resistant to the adhesion of biopolymers (claimed). Useful in fields of ophthalmological devices (activation of biochemical process, impaired optical properties), blood bags and related devices for collection and storage of blood and blood components, food processing and storage including dairy and meat industries, pharmaceutical products (adsorption and denaturation of peptides or active agents), human hygiene products (diapers and sanitary napkins), membranes (polarization and fouling), sensors (non-specific binding), separation processes such as chromatography, electrophoresis and field-flow fractionation, electronic industry and in electrochemical detection and analysis where electrostatic charge or interfering background charged needs to be minimized. Useful for treating blood-contacting surfaces and surfaces of biosensors, bioseparation chambers or surfaces of electronic devices or components or electrochemical detection or analysis devices. Useful for treating diagnostic surfaces where reduced non-specific protein adsorption is desirable e.g. those requiring specific interaction of analyte and detector species e.g. biosensors, bioseparation membranes and sight-correction devices. Useful for improving medical or laboratory devices to increase biocompatibility and resistance to protein binding. Useful for treating laboratory ware to be used in conjunction with tissue or cell cultures and protein-containing fluids e.g. blood or serum, such as assay plates, supports or membranes, glassware, cell culture or bioreactor devices or assemblies, tubing for blood transfer, blood cell-storage bags, filters, pharmaceutical manufacturing and **packaging** , protein isolation, preparation and purification devices or systems, any devices or apparatus made of glass as well as devices for in vivo applications including **catheters** for surgical insertion through blood vessels, the urethra or body conduits, **balloon catheters** , guide wires, endotracheal **tubes** , implants and other medical devices such as outer surfaces of endoscopes, contact lenses, prostheses, blood dialysis equipment components, dialysis membranes, heart valves, circulatory-assist devices, blood substitutes, artificial lungs, central venous **catheters** , thoracic drain **catheters** , angioplasty **balloon catheters** , glass tubing in extra-corporeal circuitry (heart and/or lung bypasses) and entire extra-corporeal circuits (whole blood oxygenators, cannulae, vascular grafts, sutures, membranes used in blood separation, apheresis and donorpheresis units, gas exchange membranes used in whole blood oxygenators, **polycarbonate** membranes and hemodialysis membranes, and membranes used in diagnostic and biosensor devices, biosensors and other devices used in diagnosis such as cuvettes used in blood clotting time determinations.

ADVANTAGE - Produced under mild and scaleable reaction conditions from simple, low-molecular weight components. Improves biocompatibility compared to untreated surfaces, wettability and lubricity to avoid

formation of gas bubbles in tubing and facilitate insertion of **catheters** via surgical incisions. Surfaces possess no net surface charge. Reduces thrombogenicity of blood-contacting surfaces and inhibits or **prevents** non-specific **absorption** of protein surfaces.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Schematic illustration for formation of oligo(ethylene glycol)-terminated self-assembled monolayers (SAMs).

pp; 57 DwgNo 1/6

Derwent Class: A96; B04; D22; G02; P34; S03
International Patent Class (Main): A61L-002/00; A61L-015/50; A61L-033/00
International Patent Class (Additional): A61L-027/00; G01N-033/543

54/7,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

007489793
WPI Acc No: 1988-123726/198818

Soft polyvinyl chloride series resin compsn. - contg. blended PVC and thermoplastic polyurethane **, and modified polyvinyl** polyester **polyethylene copolymer series resin**

Patent Assignee: DAINIPPON INK & CHEM KK (DNIN)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 63068654	A	19880328	JP 86212397	A	19860909	198818	B
JP 93013984	B	19930223	JP 86212397	A	19860909	199311	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 86212397 A 19860909
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 63068654	A		7		
JP 93013984	B		7	C08L-027/06	Based on patent JP 63068654

Abstract (Basic): JP 63068654 A

Soft PVC series resin compsn. comprises 100 pts. wt. of blended polymers from (A) PVC and (B) thermoplastic **polyurethane** , and 5-50 pts. wt. of modified vinyl ester ethylene copolymer series resin (C). (C) is prepd. by polymerising 5-50 pts. wt. of polar vinyl monomer with solubility parameter of 8.5-15, in presence of 100 pts. wt. of copolymer from vinyl ester and ethylene, and the prod. with solubility parameter of 8.5-15. (A) comprises VC copolymer with less than 30 wt.% of comonomer and with deg. of polymerisation of 600-1800. Thermoplastic **polyurethane** is prepd. from polyhydroxy- and polyisocyanate-cpds. and chain elongation reagent and with mol. wt. of 1000-5000 and melt viscosity at 170 deg.C of 10 power 3-10 power 5 poise. Modified vinyl ester ethylene copolymer (C) has melt viscosity at 170 deg.C of 10 power 3-10 power 5 poise.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has no bleeding and **blocking** properties and has low temp. resistance and high processability and transparency with no fish eyes. Useful to produce wire and cable **sheath** , hose and **packaging** materials for precision machines or medical use e.g. blood bags, **catheters** , band-aids, etc.

0/0

Derwent Class: A14; A92; A96
International Patent Class (Main): C08L-027/06
International Patent Class (Additional): C08L-031/04; C08L-075/04; C08L-027/06; C08L-051-06; C08L-075-04

Titles Only

48/26,TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014877849
WPI Acc No: 2002-698555/200275
Administering closure forming or bulking up composition in minimally invasive surgery, comprises mixing water insoluble particle and carrier and applying to lumen

48/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014745923
WPI Acc No: 2002-566630/200260
Polymer-based drug delivery composition for delivery of therapeutic agents, comprises biocompatible block copolymer comprising elastomeric block(s) and thermoplastic block(s), loaded with therapeutic agent

48/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014357882
WPI Acc No: 2002-178583/200223
Method for localized delivery of agents e.g. aspirin or heparin to blood vessels for treatment of vascular disorders without systemic effect, uses polymer matrix carrier e.g. polyvinylalcohol

48/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014234626
WPI Acc No: 2002-055324/200207
A device for inserting into the vagina, rectum or nasal cavity, which is partially covered with a pharmaceutical agent

48/26,TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014127243
WPI Acc No: 2001-611453/200170
Catheter **for local or regional anesthesia and peripheral pain management situations, e.g. interscalene** blocks **, has** tube **with closed-end distal portion, and reinforcement members**

48/26,TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014004218
WPI Acc No: 2001-488432/200153
Polymer composites for use in intravascular catheters **and** balloon **type** catheters **, comprising polymer matrix having nano clay and crosslinking agent dispersed therein**

48/26,TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
013796941

WPI Acc No: 2001-281153/200129
Intravascular catheter **system for implanting a** stent **in body lumen, comprises elongated shaft having proximal end, distal end, and at least one lumen, and radially non compliant** balloon

48/26,TI/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
013458107
WPI Acc No: 2000-630050/200061
Endoprosthesis especially, useful for treating vascular disease, comprises cylindrical spring stent **elements and flexible tube and is coated with or encapsulated in biocompatible copolymer**

48/26,TI/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
013166973
WPI Acc No: 2000-338846/200029
Stent **compressing and loading device has** block **with funnel shaped** tube **, bagged** stent **with low friction coating and pull string is pulled into wide bore and through block onto** catheter **inserted in narrow bore**

48/26,TI/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012638231
WPI Acc No: 1999-444335/199937
Forming a molded tip on tubing, particularly a stent **delivery, guide, or angiographic** catheter

48/26,TI/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012613124
WPI Acc No: 1999-419228/199935
Bioabsorbable fiber used for in vivo implantation such as spinal fusion cage implants and stents

48/26,TI/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012481571
WPI Acc No: 1999-287679/199927
Braided angiography catheter **for cardiovascular interventions**

48/26,TI/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012168579
WPI Acc No: 1998-585490/199850
Stronger more uniform balloon **for dilation** catheter **formed from** tube **of** polyester block **copolymer - by subjecting the tube to preconditioning expansion in a pre-condition mould to form a parison before final expansion into a** balloon **in a** balloon **mould.**

48/26,TI/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010831438
WPI Acc No: 1996-328390/199633
Detection needle set for administering intravenous fluid - has female part projecting from one end of catheter **with taper in its end and is detachably connected with needle**

48/26,TI/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010322884
WPI Acc No: 1995-224158/199529
Guiding catheter **filled with soft tip to avoid causing trauma to a blood vessel - has lubricous inner surface to facilitate passage of guidewire(s) and medical devices, stiff main body portion and flexible distal portion**

48/26,TI/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010253819
WPI Acc No: 1995-155074/199520
Catheter **for advancing through potentially contaminated tissue to desired site - has at least one fluid lumen throughout and blunt distal end** covered **by** barrier **of biocompatible material selectively removed by fluid pressure exceeding set level.**

48/26,TI/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010245399
WPI Acc No: 1995-146654/199519
Intravascular catheter , **particularly for angiography - has braided reinforcing** sleeve **between** polyamide **inner and polyether** block **amide outer layers, and reduced wall thickness**

48/26,TI/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
009717344
WPI Acc No: 1993-410897/199351
Blood-compatible block copolymers used for medical equipment e.g. suturing thread - have combinations of acrylic acid polyester **units, polystyrene units and** polyolefin **units**

48/26,TI/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008864230
WPI Acc No: 1991-368255/199150
Blood pressure monitor - comprises a silicon transducer at a distal end of a flexible tube **provided with a** barrier **coating of parylene**

48/26,TI/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
008377329

WPI Acc No: 1990-264330/199035
Producing catheter **- by extrusion moulding of soft and hard materials which are inserted into cylinder and melting**

48/26,TI/27 (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
007711874
WPI Acc No: 1988-345806/198848
Urinary catheter **meatal pad - has radial slit in** tubular **foam** block **with flexible coating about end region**

48/26,TI/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
007318315
WPI Acc No: 1987-315322/198745
Ion sensor with stable ionic characteristics - having electrically conductive substrate, redox layer, barrier layer and ion-selective layer

48/26,TI/29 (Item 29 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
004817241
WPI Acc No: 1986-320582/198649
Injection pocket for subcutaneous implantation in patient - is suitable for one shot injections and continuous transfusions

48/26,TI/30 (Item 30 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
004565815
WPI Acc No: 1986-069159/198611
Balloon catheter **partic. for heat disease treatment - has liquid passage parallel to illumination and imaging light guides**

48/26,TI/31 (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
003710966
WPI Acc No: 1983-707148/198328
Flexible foam block **anchorages for** catheter tubes **- to inhibit accidental dislocation**

48/26,TI/32 (Item 32 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
001388231
WPI Acc No: 1975-37923W/197523
Instruments for measuring gases in the blood of living bodies - has flexible gas-impermeable nylon catheter

48/26,TI/35 (Item 35 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
05928172
CATHETER HAVING INFECTION RESISTANCE

54/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013904723
WPI Acc No: 2001-388936/200141
Wear resistant or biocompatible ceramic coating with wide range of uses is of amorphous, conductive transition metal nitride(s) and applied at room temperature to substrate

54/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012481779
WPI Acc No: 1999-287887/199924
Thin-walled, elastic articles for use as medical or surgical gloves, food storage bags

54/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

009077855
WPI Acc No: 1992-205275/199227
Biodegradable packaging **for medical prods. etc. - contains polyhydroxyalkanoate or its copolymer, lipid cpd., and resin e.g. PVC**

54/26,TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

001138267
WPI Acc No: 1974-11918V/197407
Gimping elastic core yarn - by withdrawing core yarn from stationary package **and winding** cover **yarn around it**

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W04
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030227,UT=20030220
Set     Items   Description
S1      37483   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2         61   ZERO()ABSORPTION
S3      86707   BARRIER? ?
S4      19052   PREVENT???(7N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PER-
             MEAT?)
S5     470880   BLOCK???
S6     415627   SHEATH? ? OR COVER???
S7     607460   JACKET? ? OR SLEEV???? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR -
            TUBULAR OR TUBELINK OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING
S8          3   S1 AND S2
S9       1706   S1 AND S3:S5(5N)S6:S7
S10    183446   POLYOLEFIN? ? OR POLYURETHANE? ? OR CELLULOSIC? ? OR POLYE-
            STER? ? OR POLYAMIDE? ?
S11         8   POLY()HEXAMETHYLENE()ISOPHTHALAMIDE()TEREPHTHALAMIDE
S12     23746   POLYETHYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S13        28   POLY()HYDROXY()AMIDE()ETHER? ?
S14      3852   ACRYLONITRILE()STYRENE
S15      6761   STYRENE()ACRYLONITRILE
S16         5   RUBBER()MODIFIED()ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S17      3155   ACRYLONITRILE(N)ACRYLATE
S18     17226   POLY()METHYL()METHACRYLATE OR POLYMETHYL()METHACRYLATE
S19      2967   LIQUID()CRYSTAL()POLYMER? ?
S20       553   POLYPHENYLENE()SUL??IDE OR POLY()PHENYLENE()SUL??IDE
S21      4494   POLYPHENYLENE()(SULFIDE? ? OR SULPHIDE? ?)
S22     51610   POLYCARBONATE? ?
S23     38608   POLYVINYL()ALCOHOL? ? OR POLY()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S24       270   POLYETHYLENE()VINYL()ALCOHOL? ?
S25       136   ALIPHATIC()POLYKETONE? ?
S26      1517   POLYKETONE? ?
S27     12231   POLYSULFONE? OR POLYSULPHONE? ?
S28       952   (POLYESTER OR POLYURETHANE OR POLYCARBONATE)()(SULFONE? ? -
             OR SULPHONE? ?)
S29    500922   METAL
S30    121182   METALLIC
S31         2   POLY()3()HYDROXYOXETANE
S32       498   POLYAMINO()ETHER? ? OR POLY()AMINO()ETHER? ?
S33     15281   (POLY()VINYLIDENE OR POLYVINYLIDENE)()(CHLORIDE OR FLUORIDE)
S34      2870   (POLYVINYL OR POLY()VINYL)()FLUORIDE? ?
S35      1456   POLYCHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE OR POLY()CHLOROTRIFLUOROETHYLENE
S36     27426   ETHYL()CELLULOSE
S37      6002   CELLULOSE()(NITRATE OR ACETATE()BUTYRATE)
S38     59795   METHYL()CELLULOSE
S39         0   POLYETHEYLEN()2()6()NAPHTHALENE()DICARBOXYLATE
S40       732   POLYETHYLENE()2()6
S41      5909   POLYBUTYLENE()TEREPHTHALATE
S42      8068   NYLON()6()(6 OR 10)
S43        91   AROMATIC()NYLON
S44      1287   S9 AND S10:S38
S45        70   S1(5N)S6:S7(5N)S2:S4
S46         1   S45(S)(S10:S28 OR S30:S43)
S47        46   S1(S)S6:S7(S)S2:S4(S)(S10:S28 OR S30:S43)
S48        45   S47 NOT S46
S49        38   DRUG()IMPLANT?
S50      1584   DRUG? ?(3N)IMPLANT?
```

S51	318	S1(S)S50
S52	24	S2:S5(S)S51
S53	24	S52 NOT S48
S54	2	S53(S)S6:S7

46/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00570395
STENT COVER
ENVELOPPE DE STENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIO-VASCULAR INC,
FRANCIS Ralph T,
ZHAO Qing Hong,
ORAY B Nicholas,
METZGER Anne E,
Inventor(s):
FRANCIS Ralph T,
ZHAO Qing Hong,
ORAY B Nicholas,
METZGER Anne E,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200033768 A1 20000615 (WO 0033768)
Application: WO 98US25674 19981204 (PCT/WO US9825674)
Priority Application: WO 98US25674 19981204
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN
GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8292
Detailed Description
... SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
The present invention provides a **stent cover** adapted to act as a **barrier** between an expandable vascular 1stent and the vascular surface. The **stent cover** is adapted to be placed over a stent (e.g., an expandable **metallic** stent) that is deployed percutaneously within a mammalian vein or artery. The stent cover functions...

48/3,K/14 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00923115 **Image available**
DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC CAPABLE AGENTS
LIBERATION D'AGENTS A CAPACITE THERAPEUTIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
AVANTEC VASCULAR CORPORATION, 1049 Kiel Court, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
SIRHAN Motasim, 794 W. Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
YAN John, 128 Anne Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
BAINS Nena (et al) (agent), TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200256790 A2-A3 20020725 (WO 0256790)
Application: WO 2001US49366 20011218 (PCT/WO US0149366)

Priority Application: US 2000258024 20001222; US 2001782927 20010213; US 2001783254 20010213; US 2001783253 20010213; US 2001782804 20010213; US 2001308381 20010726; US 20012595 20011101
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 24397
Detailed Description
... [1771 EXAMPLE3-A therapeutic capable agent was dissolved in methanol, then sprayed 2 5 onto the **stent**. The **stent** was left to dry with the solvent evaporating from the **stent** leaving the therapeutic capable agent on the **stent**. A matrix or **barrier** (silicone, **polyurethane**, polytetrafluorethylene, parylast, parylene) was sprayed or deposited on the **stent covering** the therapeutic capable agent. The amount of therapeutic capable agent varied from about 100 micrograms...

48/3,K/18 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00834319
ENDOVASCULAR GRAFT COATINGS
REVETEMENTS D'IMPLANTS ENDOVASCULAIRES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SURMODICS INC, 9924 West 74th Street, Eden Prairie, MN 55344, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
THE ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, 888 N. Euclid Ave #515, Tuscon, AZ 85721, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
WILLIAMS Stuart K, 5181 N. Circulo Sobrio, Tucson, AZ 85718, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CLAPPER David L, 6110 Chestnut Terrace, Shorewood, MN 55331, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
GOLDMAN Philip M (et al) (agent), Fredrikson & Byron, P.A., 1100 International Centre, 900 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55402, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200166161 A1 20010913 (WO 0166161)
Application: WO 2001US40255 20010306 (PCT/WO US0140255)
Priority Application: US 2000519246 20000306
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8590
Detailed Description
... Optionally, a reagent of this invention can also be used to coat an expandable **metallic** or polymeric **stent** with a thronibogenic layer, i.e., without employing or coating a **stent** **cover** . Several such **stents** can be deployed, for instance, in an overlapping or superimposed manner, such that they effectively provide a substantially impen-neable **barrier** to the flow of blood components. In such an embodiment, one or all of the overlapping **stents** can be provided with a thrombogenic surface in the manner described herein...

48/3,K/32 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00553251 **Image available**
SAFE AND EFFECTIVE BIOFILM INHIBITORY COMPOUNDS AND HEALTH-RELATED USES THEREOF
COMPOSES SURS ET EFFICACES INHIBITEURS DE FILMS BIOLOGIQUES, ET UTILISATIONS DANS DES DOMAINES RELIES A LA SANTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PHYCOGEN INC,
Inventor(s):
ALBERTE Randall S,
ZIMMERMAN Richard C,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200016624 A1 20000330 (WO 0016624)
Application: WO 99US22235 19990923 (PCT/WO US9922235)
Priority Application: US 98159814 19980923
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 23467
Claim
... be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the **barrier** to be pen-neated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in...used in invasive surgical, therapeutic or diagnostic procedures; implantable medical devices, including artificial blood vessels, **catheters** and other devices for the removal or delivery of fluids to patients. artificial hearts, artificial kidneys, orthopedic pins, plates and implants; **catheters** and other **tubes** (including urological and biliary **tubes**, endotracheal **tubes**, penipherably insertable central venous **catheters** . dialysis **catheters** , long term tunneled central venous **catheters** , peripheral venous **catheters** , short term central venous **catheters** . arterial **catheters** , pulmonary **catheters** , Swan-Ganz **catheters** , unnary **catheters** , pen'toneal **catheters**), urinary devices (including long terrn urinary devices, tissue bonding urinary devices, artificial urinary sphincters, urinary...
...implants, penile prostheses, vascular grafting prostheses, heart valves, artificial joints, artificial larynxes, otological implants), vascular **catheter** ports. wound drain **tubes** , hydrocephalus shunts, pacemakers

and implantable defibrillators, and the like. Other examples will be readily apparent...
...counter tops and fixtures in areas used for medical procedures or for preparing medical apparatus, **tubes** and canisters used in respiratory treatments, including the administration of oxygen, of solubilized drugs in nebulizers and of anesthetic agents. Also included are those surfaces intended as biological **barriers** to infectious organisms in medical settings, such as gloves, aprons and faceshields. Commonly used materials for biological **barriers** may be latex-based or non-latex based. Vinyl is commonly used as a material...
...contact with liquids are particularly prone to b1ofilm formation. As an example, those reservoirs and **tubes** used for delivering humidified oxygen to patients can bear biofilms inhabited b--vl infectious agents... such as polyvinyl chloride, olefins such as polyethylene or polypropylene. fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluorethylene, and **polyesters** such as tereplithalates. The diffusional systems may be molded into a film or other layer...
...of the Elements, CAS version, Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 67th Ed., 1986-87, inside **cover** . Also for purposes of this invention, the term "hydrocarbon" is contemplated to include all permissible...

48/3,partial KWIC/40 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00322447 **Image available**
POLYMER MATRIX DRUG DELIVERY APPARATUS AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET METHODE D'APPORT DE MEDICAMENTS PAR MATRICE POLYMERE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CORTRAK MEDICAL INC,
Inventor(s):
WALSH Robert G,
SHAPLAND J Edward,
HILDEBRAND Keith R,
WHITWORTH Glenn,
SORIA Inmaculada,
RACCHINI Joel R,
SHIMADA Jin,
KNUDSON Mark B,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9604955 A2 19960222
Application: WO 95US10471 19950816 (PCT/WO US9510471)
Priority Application: US 94291394 19940816
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 15063
Claim
The **balloon** 92 consists of a substantially **cylindrical** section of a porous material that is attached along either end to the **catheter** body 96 using an adhesive or heat weld. **The polymer matrix material 94 is disposed on the outer surface of the balloon 92 for intimate contact with a vessel wall 101 after 5 expansion** (see Figure 9B).
In use, the **balloon** 92 is expanded with a

fluid supplied through fluid-supply lumen 102 while wire lumen...
Figure 10 depicts a **catheter** substantially
... In addition to performing PCTA and preventing the reclosure of arteries, **the catheter of the present invention can be used to deliver a variety of drugs in order...**
... **A sheath 228 covers the probe 211 and the entire electrode 216. The sheath 228 is preferably made from a polymer matrix such as a hydrogel, which is lubricous...**
...of prostaglandins; DMSO; or protamine sulfate in order to enhance penetration across the urethra. **Removable sheaths or probe/ sheath combinations that already contain the proper dose of drug might be sold at pharmacies. Alternatively, the user might soak the removable sheath in a solvent that contains the prescribed drug. The polymer matrix will then absorb the drug. The removable sheath 228 is then ready to use.**

54/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00210399
IMPLANTABLE DRUG DISPENSING MULTIELECTRODE CATHETER
CATHETER IMPLANTABLE A PLUSIEURS ELECTRODES SERVANT A ADMINISTRER UN MEDICAMENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
XAVIER Ravi,
Inventor(s):
XAVIER Ravi,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9207605 A1 19920514
Application: WO 90US6596 19901105 (PCT/WO US9006596)
Priority Application: WO 90US6596 19901105
Designated States: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6655
English Abstract
A catheter (10) intended to be implanted in the epidural space of a patient for relief of pain, either temporarily or permanently, includes four circumferential ring electrodes (14) connected to terminals (28) by fine wires (16) embedded in the sidewall (15) of the catheter for attachment to a conventional electric pulse generator (19) and a hollow elongated body (12) having a lumen (17) therethrough with an injection portal (26) at the proximal end and an aperture (30) at the distal end for continuously administering a pain-relieving agent in a liquid form. The agent may be a narcotic or anesthesia. In the permanently implantable embodiment, the catheter includes an implantable pulse generator (33) and an implantable drug reservoir (32), both of which can be repeatedly programmed while implanted. Methods for treating pain using the catheter include electrical stimulation, the use of narcotics, or anesthesia, which can be administered in any order, or simultaneously as empirically determined to provide the best pain relief for each patient.
Detailed Description
... 33, The drug pump 32 is connected to the lumen 17 by a

drug administration **catheter** 34 coupled to the **catheter** 10 by stainless steel connector **tube** 36, The drug pump 23 may be a mechanical pump that derives its pumping power...

...further includes the implantable electrical pulse generator 33, connected to the wires 16 of the **catheter** 10 by the lead set 40, which includes the connector **blocks** 44, into which the terminals 28 of the **catheter** 10- are connected, The pulse generator 33 is preferably a self-contained light-weight unit...

...is currently available from Medtronic Incorporated of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. In use, the **catheter** 10..is implanted and then the two ring electrodes that provide the best pain relief are selected as previously described. Those two terminals 28 are then connected to the connector **blocks** 44, The entire system 31 is then implanted and the opening in the patient is...

titles Only

48/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
00735233
MEDICAL BALLOON FOLDING INTO PREDETERMINED SHAPES

48/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
00584055
DEVICES FOR PERFORMING INTRALUMINAL PROCEDURES

48/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
00518730
Process for antimicrobial treatment of polyurethane.

48/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
00260746
Aspirating device.

48/6/19 (Item 11 from file: 349)
00828588
STERILITY BARRIERS FOR INSERTION OF NON-STERILE APPARATUS INTO CATHETERS OR OTHER MEDICAL DEVICES
Publication Year: 2001

48/6/26 (Item 18 from file: 349)
00761643 **Image available**
DEVICES AND COMPOUNDS FOR TREATING ARTERIAL RESTENOSIS
Publication Year: 2000

48/6/33 (Item 25 from file: 349)
00435081 **Image available**
STENT GRAFTS CONTAINING PURIFIED SUBMUCOSA
Publication Year: 1998

48/6/34 (Item 26 from file: 349)
00435080 **Image available**
STENT WITH REDUCED THROMBOGENICITY
Publication Year: 1998

48/6/35 (Item 27 from file: 349)
00428043 **Image available**
TRANSCUTANEOUS ACCESS DEVICE
Publication Year: 1998

48/6/36 (Item 28 from file: 349)
00405430 **Image available**
ENDOLUMINAL PROSTHETIC BIFURCATION SHUNT
Publication Year: 1997

48/6/38 (Item 30 from file: 349)
00366518 **Image available**
CATHETER
Publication Year: 1997

53/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
01325414
Intravascular prothesis

53/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

01082728
Implantable drug infusion device

53/6/6 (Item 2 from file: 349)
00936248 **Image available**
INGROWTH PREVENTING INDWELLING CATHETER ASSEMBLY
Publication Year: 2002

53/6/8 (Item 4 from file: 349)
00913364 **Image available**
PATIENT ACTIVATED ADMINISTRATION OF DRUG BOLUS FROM IMPLANTABLE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM HAVING TIMER FOR LOCKOUT INTERVAL
Publication Year: 2002

53/6/10 (Item 6 from file: 349)
00851862 **Image available**
DRUG DELIVER CATHETER DEVICE WITH ACTIVE ELECTRODE
Publication Year: 2001

53/6/12 (Item 8 from file: 349)
00578390 **Image available**
TISSUE LOCALIZED DRUG DELIVERY APPARATUS AND PROCESS
Publication Year: 2000

53/6/14 (Item 10 from file: 349)
00561079 **Image available**
SYSTEMS AND COMPOUNDS FOR DRUG DELIVERY TO INTERSTITIAL REGIONS OF THE MYOCARDIUM
Publication Year: 2000

53/6/15 (Item 11 from file: 349)
00507200 **Image available**
IMPLANTABLE DRUG INFUSION DEVICE HAVING A FLOW REGULATOR
Publication Year: 1999

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200315
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
Set     Items   Description
S1      38853   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2       1510   DRUG? ? (S) IMPLANT?
S3      38853   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S4       1510   DRUG? ? (S) IMPLANT?
S5    4605148   HEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET? ?
             OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
            OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING? ?
S6     158158   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
             OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
            ING)
S7     143964   POLYACRYLATE? ? OR POLYACRYLONITRILE? ? OR POLYSTYRENE? ? -
            OR GELATIN? ? OR AMYLOSE? ? OR PARYLENE()(C OR D OR N)
S8     266354   POLYETHYLENE? ? OR POLYVINYL()CHLORIDE OR POLY()VINYL()CHL-
            ORIDE OR POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE
S9      59534   SHEATH? ?
S10         3   S3 AND S4 AND (S5 OR S9) AND S6 AND S7:S8
S11        59   S3 AND S6 AND S7:S8 AND (S5 OR S9)
S12        56   S11 NOT S10
S13     15218   IC=A61M-025
S14         5   S12 AND S13
S15         5   S14 NOT S10
```

10/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014051993 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-536206/200159
Catheter **for delivering drug, comprises** catheter **body with delivery lumen and stylet lumen with stylet lumen proximal aperture, configured to permit stylet to abut from distal end to proximal end of stylet lumen**
Patent Assignee: DURECT CORP (DURE-N)
Inventor: FILICE J A; GILLIS E M; THEEUWES F
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200141858	A2	20010614	WO 2000US33476	A	20001207	200159	B
AU 200119583	A	20010618	AU 200119583	A	20001207	200161	
EP 1235610	A2	20020904	EP 2000982564	A	20001207	200266	
			WO 2000US33476	A	20001207		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99457502 A 19991208
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200141858	A2	E	39	A61M-025/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200119583	A		A61M-025/00	Based on patent WO 200141858
EP 1235610	A2	E	A61M-025/00	Based on patent WO 200141858

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
Abstract (Basic): WO 200141858 A2
NOVELTY - The **catheter** comprises an elongated **catheter** body having delivery lumen (50) which extends from proximal end (21) to distal end (22) of the **catheter** body. It also contains a stylet lumen (70) containing stylet lumen proximal aperture (73) which is placed in proximal end of **catheter** body, configured to permit stylet to abut from distal to proximal end of stylet lumen.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The **catheter** comprises an elongated **catheter** body having delivery lumen (50) which extends from proximal end (21) to distal end (22) of the **catheter** body. It also contains a stylet lumen (70) containing stylet lumen proximal aperture (73) which is placed in proximal end of **catheter** body, configured to permit stylet to abut from distal to proximal end of stylet lumen.
The **catheter** body is made of nickel, titanium, silicon, **polyethylene** , ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer, **polyvinyl chloride** , polymethyl methacrylate, polyethyl methacrylate, polymethacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, ethylene dimethacrylate, hydroxymethyl methacrylate, polyurethane, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, **polyacrylonitrile** butadiene, polycarbonate, polyamides, fluoropolymers, **polystyrene** , styrene acrylonitrile homopolymer, styrene acrylonitrile copolymer, cellulose acetate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene homopolymer, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer, **polyvinyl chloride** , silicone rubber, polymethylpentene, polysulfone, polyester, polyimide, polyisobutylene, **polymethylstyrene** , **polyvinyl chloride** elastomer, polyolefin homopolymeric elastomer, polyolefine copolymeric elastomer, urethane-based elastomer, silicone

elastomer, natural rubber or synthetic rubber.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a drug delivery system comprising the **catheter** ; and

(b) a drug delivery method to treatment site of a subject.

USE - For delivering drug to treatment sites such as subcutaneous, percutaneous, intravenous, intrathecal, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intravascular, intraperitoneal, intraspinal, epidural, intracranial, intracardial, peritumoral or intratumoral within kidney, liver, pancreas, heart, lung, eye, ear, lymph node, breast, prostate, ovary, testicle, thyroid, spleen, central nervous system, skeletal muscle, bone, lymph vessel, artery, arteriole, capillary bed, blood vessel, vein, peripheral nervous system, digestive system, gastrointestinal tract, urinary bladder, gall bladder, adrenal gland, adipose tissue, parathyroid gland, uterus, fallopian **tube** , skin, tumorous growth, autologous graft, synthetic graft or site of microbial infection (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The **catheter** can be readily handled, **implanted** and cut to length that can be readily adapted for use in accurate, consistent and reliable delivery of **drug** at low volume rate e.g. micro liter or sub-micro liter quantities of liquid or semi-solid combination. The stylet provides stiffness necessary to guide the **catheter** into the site of treatment, without introducing a guide wire, prior to insert the **catheter** , thus the risk of tissue damage by the stylet is effectively reduced or eliminated. The distal end of the stylet lumen is close to the end of **catheter** body, hence the control over the direction of **catheter** body distal end is maintained.

The insertion of connector servers as a mechanical **barrier** to limit or prevent introduction of unwanted material such as microorganism, into the stylet lumen. Also prevents the leakage of fluid from subject's body. The **catheter** eliminates the need for a physician or other health care worker to effect the connection between **catheter** and delivery device.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows sectional view of a **catheter** .

Catheter body proximal end (21)

Catheter body distal end (22)

Delivery lumen (50)

Stylet lumen (70)

Proximal aperture (73)

pp; 39 DwgNo 15, 16/23

Derwent Class: A96; B07; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-025/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-025/01

15/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013250994

WPI Acc No: 2000-422877/200036

Implantable medical devices with controlled release delivery of bioactive agents comprising a base material, a composite layer **of a bioactive agent and a polymer, and a** barrier layer .

Patent Assignee: SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC (SCIM-N); BOSTON SCI LTD (BOST-N); BARRY J J (BARR-I); KAMATH K R (KAMA-I); NOTT S H (NOTT-I)

Inventor: BARRY J J; KAMATH K R; NOTT S H

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200032255	A1	20000608	WO 99US26887	A	19991112	200036	B
AU 200030999	A	20000619	AU 200030999	A	19991112	200044	
EP 1135178	A1	20010926	EP 99964984	A	19991112	200157	
			WO 99US26887	A	19991112		
US 6335029	B1	20020101	US 98143521	A	19980828	200207	
			US 98204259	A	19981203		
US 20020054900	A1	20020509	US 98143521	A	19980828	200235	
			US 98204259	A	19981203		
			US 20016889	A	20011210		
JP 2002531183	W	20020924	WO 99US26887	A	19991112	200278	
			JP 2000584944	A	19991112		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98204259 A 19981203; US 98143521 A 19980828; US 20016889 A 20011210

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200032255	A1	E	39	A61L-029/08	
	Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
	Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW				
AU 200030999	A			A61L-029/08	Based on patent WO 200032255
EP 1135178	A1	E		A61L-029/08	Based on patent WO 200032255
	Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI				
US 6335029	B1			A61K-009/00	CIP of application US 98143521
US 20020054900	A1			A61M-031/00	CIP of application US 98143521 Cont of application US 98204259
JP 2002531183	W		28	A61L-029/00	Based on patent WO 200032255

Abstract (Basic): WO 200032255 A1

NOVELTY - Implantable medical devices with controlled release delivery of bioactive agents comprising a base material, a composite **layer** of a bioactive agent and a polymer, and a **barrier layer** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An implantable medical device comprises:

(a) a structure consisting of a base material adapted for introduction into a patient;

(b) at least one composite **layer** comprising at least one bioactive agent and a polymer material applied to at least a portion of the outer surface of the base material; and

(c) at least one **barrier layer** positioned over the composite **layer** wherein the thickness of the **barrier layer** is adequate to provide controlled release of the bioactive agent(s) and wherein the **barrier layer** is formed in situ by a low energy plasma polymerization process of a monomer gas.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for the localized delivery of a drug agent to a target location within a body.

USE - The medical devices provide controlled, localized delivery of bioactive agents within the body to treat or prevent certain conditions or diseases e.g. to prevent abrupt closure and/or restenosis of a body portion such as a passage, lumen or blood vessel.

pp; 39 DwgNo 0/4

Derwent Class: A96; B07; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-009/00; A61L-029/00; A61L-029/08; A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/00; A61F-002/00; A61K-031/337; A61K-047/30; A61K-047/32; A61K-047/34; A61K-047/36; A61L-029/16; A61L-031/10; A61L-031/16; **A61M-025/00** ; A61P-035/00

15/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

008939336

WPI Acc No: 1992-066605/199209

Expandable catheter **- comprising a thermoplastic elastomeric hydrophilic polyurethane, with outer** coating **of a hydrophobic polymer**

Patent Assignee: BECTON DICKINSON CO (BECT); SUPERIOR HEALTH CARE GROUP INC (SUPE-N); SUPERIOR HEALTHCARE GROUP INC (SUPE-N); KENDALL CO (KEND)

Inventor: LAMBERT J M; RHODES D R; SOLOMON D D

Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 013

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 472413	A	19920226	EP 91307675	A	19910821	199209	B
US 5102401	A	19920407	US 90570756	A	19900822	199217	
AU 9177249	A	19920227				199218	
CA 2043051	A	19920223	CA 2043051	A	19910522	199220	
JP 4226670	A	19920817	JP 91179765	A	19910719	199239	
EP 472413	A3	19921104	EP 91307675	A	19910821	199342	
AU 642737	B	19931028	AU 9177249	A	19910522	199350	
CA 2043051	C	19941122	CA 2043051	A	19910522	199502	
JP 95096026	B2	19951018	JP 91179765	A	19910719	199546	
KR 9405303	B1	19940616	KR 9114496	A	19910822	199613	
EP 472413	B1	19960731	EP 91307675	A	19910821	199635	
DE 69121146	E	19960905	DE 621146	A	19910821	199641	
			EP 91307675	A	19910821		
ES 2092548	T3	19961201	EP 91307675	A	19910821	199704	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90570756 A 19900822

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; EP 328421; EP 341049; EP 404516; EP 404517; EP 439908; US 4781703; US 4798597; US 4838881; US 4846812

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 472413	A				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
US 5102401	A		11		
JP 4226670	A		11	A61L-029/00	
AU 642737	B			A61L-029/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9177249
JP 95096026	B2		11	A61L-029/00	Based on patent JP 4226670
EP 472413	B1	E	14	A61L-029/00	
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 69121146	E			A61L-029/00	Based on patent EP 472413
ES 2092548	T3			A61L-029/00	Based on patent EP 472413
CA 2043051	A			A61M-029/04	
CA 2043051	C			A61M-029/04	
KR 9405303	B1			A61L-029/00	

Abstract (Basic): EP 472413 A

Expandable **catheter** comprising (a) a substantially hydrophillic thermoplastic elastomeric polyurethane base tubing, the polyurethane having a hard sequent of 30-60% and comprises the reaction prod. of a diisocyanate, a polyglycol component comprising at least 50% polyethyleneoxide glycol and a chain extender; (b) a **coating** of a hydrophobic polyurethane on the outside surface of the tubing; and (c) a stripe contg. a radiopaque material in the base tubing and/or

coating ; the **catheter** when brought into contact with aq. liq., absorbing 50-150% of its wt. of the liq. and expanding such that its inside diameter increases 15-40%.

Pref. the **catheter** comprises (a) a substantially hydrophillic thermoplastic elastomeric base polyurethane tubing having a hard segment of 40-55% and comprising the reaction prod. of 4.4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, 1,4-butanediol, and polyethyleneoxide having MW of 6,000-12,000; (b) a **coating** of a hydrophobic polyurethane on the outside of the base tubing and comprising the reaction prod. of 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, butanediol and polytetramethylene ether glycol; and (c) a stripe contg. a radiopaque material encapsulated by the base tubing and/or **coating** ; the **catheter** when brought into contact with the aq. liq, absorbing the liq. and expanding such that its inside dia. increases 25%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - **Catheters** for central venous, and partic. for peripheral **catheter** applications. The **catheter** has a small gauge for less painful insertion and expands to a larger gauge after insertion. The **catheter** remains stiff for the time required for insertion and placement to **prevent** binding, kinking or water **absorption** from the skin tissue, but **absorbs** water quickly for safety during advancement and positioning. It can be mfd using conventional extrusion equipment without any post forming steps. (13pp Dwg.No.1/19

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 472413 B

A expandable **catheter** comprising a substantially hydrophilic thermoplastic elastomeric polyurethane tubing, said polyurethane comprising the reaction product of a diisocyanate, **polyethylene** -oxide glycol and a chain extender, and a **coating** of a hydrophobic polymer on the outside surface thereof, said tubing expanding when brought into contact with an aqueous liquid.

Dwg.1/15

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5102401 A

Expandable **catheter** comprises a hydrophilic thermoplastic elastomeric polyurethane tubing, with a **coating** of hydrophobic polymer on its surface. Polyurethane is the reaction prod. of diisocyanate, **polyethylene** oxide glycol, and a chain extender.

Catheter expands when brought into contact with aq. liq., and opt. has multiple lumens. Pref. **catheter** includes of stripe contg. radiopaque material in base tubing and/or **coating** , antithrombogenic agent and/or antiinfective agent.

ADVANTAGE - For length of time required for insertion and placement to prevent binding, linking or water adsorption from skin tissue, but rapidly adsorbs water from blood and becomes soft for safety during advancement and positioning

Derwent Class: A25; A96; B07; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61L-029/00; A61M-029/04

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-005/00; **A61M-025/00**

Titles Only

10/26,TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
015068639
WPI Acc No: 2003-129155/200312
Polymeric dental implant used in bore of extracted tooth, comprises artificial root comprising polymeric composition, and abutment having distal end anchored inside polymeric composition

10/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014518553
WPI Acc No: 2002-339256/200237
Biological component useful in medical applications such as a prosthetic implant comprises an artificial membrane and a substrate

15/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
012325890
WPI Acc No: 1999-131997/199911
Use of laminate in production of barrier **material to ethylene oxide gas - having polyolefin inner** layer **, polyester, polyolefin or polyamide outer** layer **and intermediate** layer **containing silicon oxide**

15/26,TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
010999794
WPI Acc No: 1996-496743/199649
Dressing to protect implanted percutaneous device - is planar with bottom surface lip of moisture-reactive material partic. hydrocolloid and covered by mesh to assist removal

15/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
003141839
WPI Acc No: 1981-02383D/198103
Catheter **made of polymer permeable to carboxylic acid - present in the flowing soln. and released to provide antimicrobial** barrier

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W04
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030227,UT=20030220

Set	Items	Description
S1	37483	CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2	6235	DRUG? ? (S) IMPLANT?
S3	932345	HEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET? ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR TUBIFORM OR CYLIND? OR CASING? ?
S4	102770	ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBUING)
S5	140167	POLYACRYLATE? ? OR POLYACRYLONITRILE? ? OR POLYSTYRENE? ? OR GELATIN? ? OR AMYLOSE? ? OR PARYLENE()(C OR D OR N)
S6	186494	POLYETHYLENE? ? OR POLYVINYL()CHLORIDE OR POLY()VINYL()CHLORIDE OR POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE
S7	27326	SHEATH? ?
S8	501	S1(S)(S3 OR S7)(S)S4
S9	0	S2(S)S9
S10	19	S2(S)S8
S11	7	S5:S6(S)S10
S12	4409	S5:S6(S)(S3 OR S7)(10N)S4
S13	11	S8(S)S12 NOT S11

11/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00553251 **Image available**
SAFE AND EFFECTIVE BIOFILM INHIBITORY COMPOUNDS AND HEALTH-RELATED USES THEREOF
COMPOSES SURS ET EFFICACES INHIBITEURS DE FILMS BIOLOGIQUES, ET UTILISATIONS DANS DES DOMAINES RELIES A LA SANTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PHYCOGEN INC,
Inventor(s):
ALBERTE Randall S,
ZIMMERMAN Richard C,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200016624 A1 20000330 (WO 0016624)
Application: WO 99US22235 19990923 (PCT/WO US9922235)
Priority Application: US 98159814 19980923
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 23467
Claim
... sodium starch glycolate); or wetting acrents (e.cr., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be **coated** by tD Z methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may...by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount.

Capsules and cartridges of e.g., **gelatin** for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of...

...also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting forinulations may be administered by **implantation** (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may...

...be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the **barrier** to be pen-neated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in...

...sustained release may be effected by use of a reservoir membrane (i.e. a two **layer coating** in which one laver contains the active agent and the other creates a membrane through...including scalpels, needles, scissors and other devices used in invasive surgical, therapeutic or diagnostic procedures; **implantable** medical devices, including artificial blood vessels, **catheters** and other devices for the removal or delivery of fluids to patients. artificial hearts, artificial kidneys, orthopedic pins, plates and **implants** ; **catheters** and other **tubes** (including urological and biliary **tubes** , endotracheal **tubes** , penipherably insertable central venous **catheters** . dialysis **catheters** , long term tunneled central venous **catheters** , peripheral venous **catheters** , short term central venous **catheters** . arterial **catheters** , pulmonary **catheters** , Swan-Ganz **catheters** , unnary **catheters** , pen'toneal **catheters**), urinary devices (including long terrn urinary devices, tissue bonding urinary devices, artificial urinary sphincters, urinary dilators), shunts (including ventricular or arterio-venous shunts); prostheses (including breast **implants** , penile prostheses, vascular grafting prostheses, heart valves, artificial joints, artificial

larynxes, otological **implants**), vascular **catheter** ports. wound drain **tubes** , hydrocephalus shunts, pacemakers and **implantable** defibrillators, and the like. Other examples will be readily apparent to practitioners in these arts...
...counter tops and fixtures in areas used for medical procedures or for preparing medical apparatus, **tubes** and canisters used in respiratory treatments, including the administration of oxygen, of solubilized **drugs** in nebulizers and of anesthetic agents. Also included are those surfaces intended as biological **barriers** to infectious organisms in medical settings, such as gloves, aprons and faceshields. Commonly used materials for biological **barriers** may be latex-based or non-latex based. Vinyl is commonly used as a material...
...23
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
such surfaces can include those non-sterile external surfaces of **tubes** and other apparatus found in areas where blood or body fluids or other hazardous biornaterials...
...contact with liquids are particularly prone to blofilm formation. As an example, those reservoirs and ltubes used for delivering humidified oxygen to patients can bear biofilms inhabited b--vl infectious agents... a core of a compound of the invention is surrounded bv a porous membrane or **layer** , and also matrix devices in which the compound is distributed throughout an inert matrix. Materials...
...be used to form reservoirs or matrices include silicones, acrylates, methacrylates, vinyl compounds such as **polyvinyl chloride** , olefins such as **polyethylene** or polypropylene. fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluorethylene, and polyesters such as tereplithalates. The diffusional systems may be molded into a film or other **layer** material which is then placed in adherent contact with the structure intended for underwater use...
...crystal. The skilled artisan will be aware of numerous materials suitable for use as microcapsule **coating** materials, including, but not limited to, organic polymers, hydrocolloids, lipids, fats, carbohydrates, waxes, metals, and inorganic oxides. Silicone polymers are the most preferred inicrocapsule **coating** material for treatment of surfaces. Microencapsulation techniques are well known in the art and are... shortened to control the rate of dissolution of the compound from a structure or a **coating** . Alternatively, additional functional groups can be added to the alkyl chain to further vary the...

13/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00825223 **Image available**
STENT MATRIX
MATRICE DE STENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ANGIOMED GMBH & CO MEDIZINTECHNIK KG, Wachhausstrasse 6, 76227 Karlsruhe, DE, DE (Residence), DE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LOMBARDI Sylvie, Turmbergstrasse 2, 76227 Karlsruhe, DE, DE (Residence), FR (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
FUCHSLE Klaus (agent), Hoffmann Eitle, Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munchen,DE,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200158384 A1 20010816 (WO 0158384)

Application: WO 2001EP1562 20010213 (PCT/WO EP0101562)
Priority Application: GB 20003387 20000214
Designated States: CA JP MX US
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8669
Detailed Description
... reference numbers represent similar or identical structures throughout, Fig. 1 illustrates a preferred embodiment of **stent** graft which is particularly well-adapted for incorporation of the present invention. A partially encapsulated **stent** -graft 10 is created by **covering** the abluminal surface of a **stent** 12 with a biocompatible **barrier** material that is able to seal fistulae and aneurysms and prevent or reduce tissue ingrowth...
...or tumour growth. In the preferred embodiment, the material used for this purpose is a **tubular layer** of expanded **polytetrafluoroethylene** ePTFE) 20. the preferred ePTFE is one optimised for bond strength as described in US patent 5,749,880. The **stent** 12 in the preferred embodiment is a shape memory alloy **stent** having enhanced flexibility, although **stents** of a variety of designs are usable with the current invention. Also, the **stent** 12 can be made out of any type of material besides shape memory alloy...

13/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00741730 **Image available**
BIOCOMPATIBLE ENDOPROSTHESES
ENDOPROTHESES BIOCOMPATIBLES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIOINTERACTIONS LTD, University of Reading, Innovation Centre, Philip Lyle Building, Reading RG6 6BX, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LUTHRA Ajay Kumar, 219 Somervell Road, South Harrow, Middlesex HA2 8UA, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
SANDHU Shivpal Singh, 63 Lascelles Road, Slough, Berkshire SL3 7PW, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
SHARMA Anoop Kurmar, 26 High Street, Cranford, Middlesex TW5 9RG, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HUDSON John Overton, 1A Salcombe Drive, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8AG, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
URQUHART-DYKES & LORD (READING), 1 Richfield Place, 12 Richfield Avenue, Reading RG1 8EQ, GB
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200054822 A2 20000921 (WO 0054822)
Application: WO 2000GB913 20000313 (PCT/WO GB0000913)
Priority Application: GB 995759 19990313
Designated States: AU CA JP NO US
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 5084
Detailed Description
... endoprostheses was developed where the stent was covered by a continuous tubular element. This continuous **tubular** element is usually a woven or knitted textile fabric, placed on the outside of the **stent**. Alternately, the

continuous **tubular** element may be expanded **polytetrafluoroethylene** (PTFE). The 1 5 continuous **tubular** element is therefore trapped between the **stent** and the arterial wall. Such a continuous **tubular** element is designed to form a **barrier** to prevent tissue re-growth...

13/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00732755 **Image available**
COVERED STENT WITH ENCAPSULATED ENDS
ENDOPROTHESE RECOUVERTE A EXTREMITES ENCAPSULEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
C R BARD INC, 730 Central Avenue, Muray Hill, NJ 07974, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
LOMBARDIE Sylvie, Turmbergstrasse 2, D-76227 Karlsruhe, DE,
KOCH Guido, Haizingerstrasse 7, D-76131 Karlsruhe, DE,
LAYNE Richard, 1717 Woodland Avenue, #314, E. Palo Alto, CA 94308, US,
EDWIN Tarun, P.O. Box 25118, Tempe, AZ 85285, US,
SUPPER Wolfgang, Am Wetterbach 86a, D-76228 Karlsruhe, DE,
KIRCHHOFF Thomas, Auf der Halle 27, D-75045 Walzbachtal, DE,
GAMER Walter, Vichystrasse 10, D-76646 Bruchsal, DE,
Legal Representative:
WIGHT Todd W (agent), Morrison & Foerster, LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1018, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200045742 A1 20000810 (WO 0045742)
Application: WO 2000US2885 20000202 (PCT/WO US0002885)
Priority Application: US 99118269 19990202; US 99430154 19991029
Designated States: CA JP MX
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6166
Detailed Description
... structures throughout, Fig. I illustrates a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A partially encapsulated **stent** -graft 10 is created by **covering** the ablurninal surface of a **stent** 12 with a biocompatible **barrier** material that is able to seal fistulae and aneurysms and prevent or reduce tissue ingrowth...
...or tumor growth. In the preferred embodiment, the material used for this purpose is a **tubular layer** of expanded **polytetrafluoroethylene** (ePTFE) 20. The preferred ePTFE is one optimized for bond strength as described in U.S. Patent 5,749,880. The **stent** 12 in the preferred embodiment is a shape memory alloy **stent** having geometry enhancing the **stent** 's flexibility, although **stents** of a variety of designs are usable with the current invention because the inventive configuration minimizes the effect of the **covering** on **stent** flexibility. Also, the **stent** 12 can be made out of any type of material besides shape memory alloy...

13/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00576905
STENT GRAFTS WITH BIOACTIVE COATINGS
PROTHESES ENDOVASCULAIRES A REVETEMENTS BIOACTIFS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ANGIOTECH PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
MACHAN Lindsay S,
JACKSON John K,
HUNTER William L,
Inventor(s):
MACHAN Lindsay S,
JACKSON John K,
HUNTER William L,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200040278 A1 20000713 (WO 0040278)
Application: WO 99CA1237 19991230 (PCT/WO CA9901237)
Priority Application: US 98114731 19981231; US 99116726 19990120
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12955
Detailed Description
... For example, in one embodiment of the invention the active agent of the **stent** graft (e.g., poly-l-lysine, fibronectin, or chitosan) is **coated** with a physical **barrier** .
Such **barriers** can include inert biodegradable materials such as gelatin, PLGA/MePEG film, PLA, or polyethylene glycol...

Titles Only

11/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
00967068 **Image available**
INTEGRATIVE ASSAYS FOR MONITORING MOLECULAR ASSEMBLY EVENTS
Publication Year: 2002

11/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
00934156 **Image available**
ENANTIOMERS OF UNSATURATED ALKYLLYSOPHOSPHONOCHOLINES AND USE AS ANTI-NEOPLASTICS
Publication Year: 2002

11/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
00906284 **Image available**
COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT EFFUSIONS COMPRISING A BIOCOMPATIBLE POLYMER AND ANTINEOPLASTIC TAXANE
Publication Year: 2002

11/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
00851891 **Image available**
BIORESORBABLE INFLATABLE DEVICES, INCISION TOOL AND METHODS FOR TISSUE EXPANSION AND TISSUE REGENERATION
Publication Year: 2001

11/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
00761643 **Image available**
DEVICES AND COMPOUNDS FOR TREATING ARTERIAL RESTENOSIS
Publication Year: 2000

11/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
00752565
COMPOSITION FOR NEURONAL REGENERATION COMPRISING MYELIN-SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES AND COMPLEMENT PROTEINS
Publication Year: 2000

13/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
00797667
Co-extruded medical balloons and catheter using such balloo...

13/6/11 (Item 9 from file: 349)
00283666
BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA CATHETER WITH URETHRAL COOLING
Publication Year: 1995

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200315
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Oct(Updated 030204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
Set     Items   Description
S1      38853   CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2    4635411   SHEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET?
             ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES
              OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR CYLIND? OR CASING?
S3     158158   ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB???
              OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBU-
             ING)
S4      79623   DRUG? ?
S5     124745   IMPLANT?
S6          0   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A (5N)DIEPOXIDE? ?(5N)AM-
              INE()CURE
S7        755   POLYURETHANE AND GLASS()TRANSITION()TEMPERATURE?
S8          0   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
              AND (HYDROCARBON? ? OR SILICONE? ? OR FLUOROSILICONE? ?)
S9        174   CELLULOSE()ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SUBSTITUTION)
S10       207   OXYGEN()TRANSMISSION(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S11       350   (WATER()(VAPOR OR VAPOUR)()TRANSMISSION)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S12     14021   (EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A
S13         0   POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
S14        11   S1 AND S2 AND S12
```

14/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014849458
WPI Acc No: 2002-670164/200272
Photo-cationically polymerizable composition comprising cationically polymerizable compound and whitening agent, useful as material for preparation of coating **material, varnish, adhesive, tackifier.**
Patent Assignee: SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD (SEKI)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2002226709	A	20020814	JP 200120224	A	20010129	200272	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200120224 A 20010129
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002226709	A		5	C08L-101/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002226709 A

NOVELTY - A photo-cationically polymerizable composition(I) characterized by (1) comprising: (A) cationically polymerisable compound(s) and; (B) whitening agent(s), (2) to give films 100 micrometer in thickness with haize 60 % or more and UV-light(365 nm) permeability 30 % or more is new.

USE - (I) is useful as material for preparation of **coating** material, varnish, composite material matrix, adhesive, tackifier etc.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is cured by irradiation of 300-800 nm light(claimed). (I) gived films having high transparency and light transmittance.

pp; 5 DwgNo 0/0

Derwent Class: A81; A82; G02; G03
International Patent Class (Main): C08L-101/00
International Patent Class (Additional): C08K-003/00; C08K-005/00; C09J-011/04; C09J-201/00

14/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014029607 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-513821/200156
Coatings for implantable devices, e.g., stents **, has primer region which acts as intermediary tie** layer **and reservoir region for containing active ingredients**
Patent Assignee: ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (ADCA-N); BHAT V (BHAT-I); FONG K E (FONG-I); GURUWAIYA J A (GURU-I); HOSSAINY S F A (HOSS-I); MANDRUSOV E (MAND-I); MIRZAEE D (MIRZ-I); PACETTI S D (PACE-I); SANDERS MILLARE D (MILL-I)
Inventor: BHAT V; FONG K E; GURUWAIYA J A; HOSSAINY S F A; MANDRUSOV E; MIRZAEE D; PACETTI S D; SANDERS MILLARE D; BHAT V D; SANDERS-MILLARE D; FONG K; GURUWAIYA J; HOSSAINY S; PACETTI S
Number of Countries: 097 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20010014717	A1	20010816	US 99470559	A	19991223	200156	B
			US 2000540241	A	20000331		
			US 2000715510	A	20001117		
			US 2000750595	A	20001228		
WO 200174415	A1	20011011	WO 2001US6914	A	20010302	200161	

AU 200141974 A 20011015 AU 200141974 A 20010302 200209
WO 200258753 A2 20020801 WO 2001US50398 A 20011221 200260
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000750595 A 20001228; US 99470559 A 19991223; US 2000540241 A 20000331; US 2000715510 A 20001117
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010014717	A1		39	C08F-116/06	CIP of application US 99470559 CIP of application US 2000540241 CIP of application US 2000715510
WO 200174415	A1	E		A61L-027/54	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200141974	A		A61L-027/54	Based on patent WO 200174415
WO 200258753	A2	E	A61L-027/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20010014717 A1

NOVELTY - A **coating** (24) for an implantable device (20), comprises a primer region (26) on a portion of the device, and a reservoir region (28) containing an active ingredient on a selected portion of the primer. The reservoir region carries an active ingredient and the primer acts as an intermediary tie **layer** between the surface of the prosthesis and reservoir region.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(A) a prosthesis comprising a **coating** for delivery of an active ingredient; and

(B) a method of forming a **coating** for an implantable device comprising forming a primer on a portion of the device, and forming reservoir containing an active ingredient on a selected portion of the primer.

USE - As coatings (claimed) useful in implantable devices or in endoluminal prostheses, such as **stents** for treating heart diseases.

ADVANTAGE - The **coating** is susceptible to delivery and expansion with a prosthesis without significant detachment from the surface of the prosthesis. It allows for a significant control of the release of the therapeutic substance. It can also maintain the residence time of the substance at a predetermined concentration for an effective duration of time.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the inventive **coating**.

Implantable device (20)

Coating (24)

Primer region (26)

Reservoir region (28)

pp; 39 DwgNo 2a/7

Derwent Class: A96; D22; G02; P34
International Patent Class (Main): A61L-027/00; A61L-027/54; C08F-116/06
International Patent Class (Additional): A61L-027/34; A61L-029/08; A61L-029/16; A61L-031/10; A61L-031/16

TITLES ONLY

14/26,TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014438930
WPI Acc No: 2002-259633/200231
Composition, used for flexible profile or tubing which can be cross-linked by moisture, comprises silane graft-copolymerized flexible polyolefin elastomers with specified additives

14/26,TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

011671773
WPI Acc No: 1998-088682/199809
Non-kinking, microbraided catheter **guide wire - comprise a** tubular **super-elastic alloy braiding, which is bonded intermittently to a central core and has a polymeric cladding**

14/26,TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010257938
WPI Acc No: 1995-159193/199521
Adhesive sheet for reinforcing thin plate, for electrical appliances - obtd. by laminating two thermosetting resin compsn. layers **, with inorganic minute hollow material between both** layers

14/26,TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010032255
WPI Acc No: 1994-299968/199437
Moisture-curing compsn. for sealant and waterproofing agent avoiding bubbling - comprises cpd. contg. moisture-curing isocyanate gp. in molecule, as essential component, and polyglycidyl gp.-contg. cpd. e.g. novolak type polyepoxy **cpd.**

14/26,TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

008949837
WPI Acc No: 1992-077106/199210
Synergistic anticorrosive coating **- prepd. by** coating **zinc-rich primer on metal prod., undercoating** polyepoxy **resin and top** coating polyepoxy **resin contg. hollow** balloons

14/26,TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

007667709
WPI Acc No: 1988-301641/198843
Treating surface of polymer contg. antioxidant, before metallisation - with film of polyepoxy **resin base, avoiding electric discharge treatment**

14/26,TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

003450550
WPI Acc No: 1982-05057E/198203
Antistatic floor covering - **comprises** polyepoxy **resin or unsatd polyester vehicle, aggregate, powdered copper and pigment**

14/26,TI/10 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
04749100
COATING OF CAST-METAL ARTICLE FOR CUTTING

14/26,TI/11 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.
04627149
COATING COMPOSITION FOR REINFORCING STEEL SHEET

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Feb W04
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030227,UT=20030220

Set	Items	Description
S1	37483	CATHETER? ? OR STENT? ? OR BALLOON? ?
S2	934400	SHEATH? ? OR COVERING? ? OR COAT??? OR LAYER? ? OR JACKET? ? OR SLEEVE? ? OR SLEEVELET? ? OR CAP OR CAPS OR TUBE OR TUBES OR TUBULAR OR TUBELIKE OR CYLIND? OR CASING?
S3	102770	ZERO()ABSORPTION OR BARRIER? ? OR PREVENT???(10N)(ABSORB??? OR ABSORPT??? OR DIFFUS??? OR PERMEAT??? OR IMBUE? ? OR IMBUING)
S4	108206	DRUG? ?
S5	72923	IMPLANT?
S6	1	(EPOXY OR EPOXIES) AND BISPHENOL()A (5N)DIEPOXIDE? ?(5N)AMINE()CURE
S7	4537	POLYURETHANE AND GLASS()TRANSITION()TEMPERATURE?
S8	3	POLYURETHANE AND (NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ? AND (HYDROCARBON? ? OR SILICONE? ? OR FLUOROSILICONE? ?)
S9	1124	CELLULOSE()ACETATE AND (DS OR DEGREE(2W)SUBSTITUTION)
S10	648	OXYGEN()TRANSMISSION(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S11	967	(WATER()(VAPOR OR VAPOUR)()TRANSMISSION)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S12	6156	(EPOXY OR EPOXIES)(10N)BISPHENOL
S13	2	POLYURETHANE (S)(NONPOLAR OR NON()POLAR)()SOFT()SEGMENT? ?
S14	12960	S1(10N)S2
S15	1118	S14(S)S4
S16	29	S15 AND S6:S13
S17	6	S15(S)S6:S13
S18	23	S16 NOT S17

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00932351 **Image available**
METHOD OF BALLOON CATHETER STENT DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH RIDGES
PROCEDE ASSOCIE A UN SYSTEME DE POSE D'ENDOPROTHESE A SONDE A BALLONNET COMPORTANT DES CRETES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CORDIS CORPORATION, 14201 N.W. 60th Avenue, Miami Lakes, FL 33014, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
JOHNSON Eric G, 13287 NW 18th Street, Pembroke Pines, FL 33028, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
MONTGOMERY Michael W (agent), 14201 N.W. 60th Avenue, Miami Lakes, FL 33014, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200266095 A2 20020829 (WO 0266095)
Application: WO 2002US4635 20020215 (PCT/WO US0204635)
Priority Application: US 2001269430 20010216
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6031
Claim
... the coating is loaded with a drug. 21
. The method of Claim 2, wherein the **coating** has a **glass transition temperature** , and wherein the **balloon** in said step (e) is heated to a temperature greater than the coating **glass transition temperature** .
5 The method of Claim I wherein the balloon has a coating.
6 The method...
...stent pattern of features with the balloon ridges; and
0) crimping the stent around the **balloon** .
9 The method of Claim 8, wherein the **coating** has a **glass transition temperature** , and wherein the **balloon** in said step (e) is heated to a temperature greater than the coating **glass transition temperature**. 23

17/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00866418 **Image available**
POLYMERIC STENTS AND OTHER SURGICAL ARTICLES
STENTS POLYMERES ET AUTRES ARTICLES CHIRURGICAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PENTECH MEDICAL DEVICES LTD, P.O. Box 45010, 91450 Jerusalem, IL, IL (Residence), IL (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
PENHASI Adel, 53 Rabinovitch Street, 58671 Holon, IL, IL (Residence), IL (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
JEREMY M BEN-DAVID & CO LTD (agent), Har Hotzvim Hi-Tech Park, P.O. Box 45087, 91450 Jerusalem, IL,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200200092 A2-A3 20020103 (WO 0200092)
  Application: WO 2001IL579 20010626 (PCT/WO IL0100579)
  Priority Application: IL 137090 20000629
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
  SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6837
Detailed Description
... is formed from at least one biodegradable thermoplastic non-elastomeric
  polymer which has a **glass transition temperature** above 400C. In
  this type of embodiment, inflation of the angioplasty **balloon** encase in
  the helix and the hollow **cylinder** exerts outwards radial pressure on
  the circumference of both the helix and the hollow cylinder...
...non-elastomeric
  components. A two-part stent assembly of this type can be adapted for
  drug delivery from the outer surface and/or interstices of the hollow
  cylinder, and/or from...
Claim
... at least one elastomeric polymer and at least one non-elastomeric
  polymer which has a **glass transition**
  temperature above 400C;
  (f) it has a configuration selected from one of the following: (1) an...
...a helix formed from at least one
  biodegradable thermoplastic non-elastomeric polymer which has a **glass**
  transition temperature above 400C; (4) an elongated hollow
  cylindrical
  configuration which is additionally corrugated, or has a...
...configuration having a hole in the cylinder wall remote from either end
  of the elongated **cylinder** ; (6) an elongated hollow **cylindrical**
  open-mesh configuration.
  4 A **stent** according to claim 3, wherein said block copolymer has a
  structure selected from (AB)n...

17/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00746749 **Image available**
FLUORINATED COPOLYMERS FOR COATING BIOMEDICAL DEVICES AND A PROCESS FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE
COPOLYMERES FLUORES POUR REVETEMENT DE DISPOSITIFS BIOMEDICAUX ET PROCEDE DE FABRICATION CORRESPONDANT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  UNIVERSITEIT GENT, St. Pietersnieuwstraat 25, B-9000 Gent, BE, BE
    (Residence), BE (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
  SCHACHT Etienne Honore, Rijsseveldstraat 99, B-8840 Staden, BE, BE
    (Residence), BE (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
  VERWEIRE Ineke, Hulstbaan 72, B-9112 Sinaai, BE, BE (Residence), BE
    (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:
BIRD William E, Bird Goen & Co, Vilvoordsebaan 92, B-3020 Winksele, BE
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200059963 A1 20001012 (WO 0059963)
Application: WO 2000EP2733 20000329 (PCT/WO EP0002733)
Priority Application: EP 99870063 19990331
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13991
Detailed Description
... copolymer of example 3
3.17 p mole for silicon
1.83 p mole for **polyurethane**
These data indicate that the copolymer of example 3 provides a low encrustation value under...
...bacterial adhesiveness demonstrated in examples 20 and 21, makes this polymer a good candidate for **coating** urological **catheters** and **stents**.
EXAMPLE 23 - **drug** -loaded copolymer coatings obtained by dip- **coating** .
Methylprednisolon (MP) (Sigma Chemicals) and valsartan (VAL) (Ciba Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland) were incorporated into...

17/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00365868
FLUOROLIGOMER SURFACE MODIFIERS FOR POLYMERS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM
MODIFICATEURS DE SURFACE OLIGOMERES FLUORES POUR DES POLYMERES ET ARTICLES REALISES A PARTIR DE CEUX-CI
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SANTERRE Paul J,
Inventor(s):
SANTERRE Paul J,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9706195 A1 19970220
Application: WO 96CA524 19960731 (PCT/WO CA9600524)
Priority Application: US 951883 19950803
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 15643
Detailed Description
... of polyurethane elastorners.
Example 15
Examples of biomedical articles that integrate the SMM to the **polyurethane** using aforesaid method 1) described above include the following articles that are in whole or in part made of **polyurethane**

components or contain some **polyurethane** components, namely, cardiac assist devices, cardiac replacement devices, cardiac septal patches, intra-aortic
SUBSTITUTE SHEET...
...lens, cochlear ear implants, sutures, sewing rings, carmulas, contraceptives, syringes, o-rings, bladders, penile implants, **drug** delivery systems, drainage tubes, pacemaker leads insulators, heart valves, blood bags, coatings for implantable wires, catheters, vascular **stents** , angioplasty **balloons** and devices, bandages, heart massage cups, tracheal **tubes** , marnmary implant coatings, artificial ducts, craniofacial and maxillofacial reconstruction applications, ligaments, fallopian tubes.
Non-biomedical...
...systems, drainage tubes, pacemaker leads insulators, heart valves, blood bags, coatings for implantable wires, vascular **stents** , angioplasty **balloons** and devices, bandages, heart massage cups, tracheal **tubes** , mammary implant coatings, artificial ducts, craniofacial and maxillofacial reconstruction applications, ligaments. Specific examples of articles...
...group were prepared with 9 different SMM formulations dissolved in N, N-dimethylacetamide with the **polyurethane** , TDI/PCL/ED, and cast into the form of cast sheets and tubes. The flat...
...drainage tubes, pacemaker leads insulators, heart valves, blood bags, coatings for implantable wires, catheters, vascular **stents** , angioplasty **balloons** and devices, bandages, heart massage cups, tracheal **tubes** , mammary implant coatings, artificial ducts, craniofacial and maxillofacial reconstruction applications, ligaments, fallopian tubes...

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00621988
Elastomeric medical device
Elastomerische medizinische Vorrichtung
Article medical elastomerique
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ETHICON INC., (291330), U.S. Route 22, Somerville New Jersey 08876, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
Bezwada, Rao S., 1 Nevius Road, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889, (US)
Scopelianos, Angelo G., 7 John Stevens Road, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Mercer, Christopher Paul et al (46611), Carpmaels & Ransford 43, Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 608139 A1 940727 (Basic)
EP 608139 B1 000322
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94300449 940120;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 7316 930121
DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LU; NL; PT
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61L-017/00; A61L-031/00
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 92
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200012	360
CLAIMS B	(German)	200012	400

CLAIMS B (French) 200012 430
SPEC B (English) 200012 5319
Total word count - document A 0
Total word count - document B 6509
Total word count - documents A + B 6509
...SPECIFICATION the copolyester.
In addition to certain copolyesters which have elastomeric properties suitable for medical applications, **polyurethane** elastomers have also found acceptance within the medical community for numerous applications. This acceptance has...incorporation in blends for applications in devices needing improved hinge performance and toughness; films for **drug** delivery and adhesion prevention; gaskets; elastomeric coatings, and more specifically coatings for **stents** ; elastomeric sealants; **sleeves** for anastomotic coupling devices; bioabsorbable vascular grafts; channels for nerve regeneration; wound dressings and adhesive strips; flexible meshes for numerous applications such as hernia repair; **tubes** for use as **catheters** and for the drainage of various body compartments and organs; plugs; tapes; pads; cords; contact...PCL)/polyglycolide(PGA) is found to be 44/56 by NMR. This copolymer has a **glass transition temperature** (Tg) of -11.9(degree)C, and melting point of 51.9(degree)C by...ratio of PCL/PGA is found to be 43.8/56.2 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be -10(degree...
...ratio of PCL/PGA is found to be 41.7/58.3 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be -8(degree...
...glycol (Example 1). This copolymer exhibits excellent elastomeric properties compared to commercial non-absorbable elastomeric **polyurethane** (Tecoflex(R)).
EXAMPLE 6
COPOLYMER OF (epsilon)-CAPROLACTONE/GLYCOLIDE AT 35/65 MOLE PERCENT A...
...ratio of PCL/PGA is found to be 32.2/67.8 by NMR. The **glass transition temperatures** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be 7(degree...
...of polytrimethylenecarbonate(PTMC)/PGA is found to be 44.9/55.1 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) of this copolymer is found to be 17(degree)C by DSC.
The tensile...81 cm (1.5") X 0.15 cm (0.060") are used for the testing. **Glass transition temperature** (Tg) and small strain (0.5%) modulus are obtained. The torsion modulus is converted to...
...ratio of PCL/PGA is found to be 39.3/60.7 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be 1(degree...
...ratio of PCL/PGA is found to be 34.1/65.9 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be 0(degree...
...PGA/PDS is found to be 38.5/56.2/5.4 by NMR. The **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and the melting point (Tm) of this copolymer are found to be -6(degree...

18/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00381701
MEDICAL DEVICES FABRICATED FROM HOMOPOLYMERS AND COPOLYMERS HAVING RECURRING CARBONATE UNITS.

MEDIZINISCHE ANORDNUNGEN, HERGESTELLT AUS HOMO- UND KOPOLYMEREN MIT WIEDERKEHRENDER KARBONATEINHEITEN.

DISPOSITIFS MEDICAUX FORMES D'HOMOPOLYMERES ET DE COPOLYMERES A UNITES REPETITIVES DE CARBONATE.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
United States Surgical Corporation, (304771), 150 Glover Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut 06856, (US), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;SE)

INVENTOR:
BOYLE, William, Johnston, Jr., 12 Glenwood Road, Denville, NJ 07834, (US)
MARES, Frank, 32 Valley Forge Drive, Whippany, NJ 07981, (US)
PATEL, Junda, Mahijibhai, 553 Roger Drive, Landing, NJ 07850, (US)
TANG, Reginald, Ting-Hong, 5 Deerwood Trail, Warren, NJ 07060, (US)
CHIU, Tin-Ho, 754 Ridgewood Road, Millburn, NJ 07041, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Ritter und Edler von Fischern, Bernhard,Dipl.-Ing. et al (9671), Hoffmann, Eitle & Partner, Patentanwalte, Postfach 81 04 20, D-81904 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 390860 A1 901010 (Basic)
EP 390860 A1 910612
EP 390860 B1 950412
WO 8905664 890629

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89901028 881216; WO 88US4483 881216

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 134321 871217; US 134339 871217; US 134290 871217; US 226706 880801; US 227386 880802

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61L-017/00; C08G-063/08; C08F-283/00;

NOTE: No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	1153
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	1088
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	1197
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	18422
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			21860
Total word count - documents A + B			21860

...SPECIFICATION out of thermoplastics, such as extrusion, molding and solution casting, such as an extruded hollow **tubular** nerve channel or extruded hollow vascular graft, or a **stent** for use in angioplasty. The device may also be a composite device having a body...

...covering, dental repair, sponges, tracheolar replacements, hernia patches, absorbant swabs, fallopian tube and sperm ducts, **drug** delivery devices and the like.

The rate of bioresorption and/or biodegradation exhibited by the...of final polymer = 105,000. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) of the final polymer showed a **glass transition temperature** (Tg) of 0(degree)C and a melting temperature (Tm) of 71(degree)C. (Sample... immediately. Tube inner diameters of 0.5 to 3mm were achieved.

Example 52

Biopolymer Coated **Polyurethane** Devices

ComfaDerm KM-1422-00 (obtained from Semex Medical, Malvern, PA, USA), a medical grade foamed, flexible **polyurethane** coated on one side with a pressure sensitive medical adhesive, was coated from the other...

...matter of minutes. Thorough drying for over 12 hrs afforded an evenly coated flexible foamed **polyurethane** based device.

Similarly, dimethylacetamide solution casted thin or thick films of **polyurethane** , e.g., Pellethane 2103-80AE and Pellethane X0119-70A (obtained from Upjohn Co.), were readily coated with a 4% DMSO biopolymer coating solution. Once the casted **polyurethane** film is casted, dried in an 120(degree)C oven, the DMSO coating solution was...

18/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00926242 **Image available**

COATING FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICES AND A METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME
REVETEMENT POUR DISPOSITIFS IMPLANTABLES ET PROCEDE DE FABRICATION D'UN TEL REVETEMENT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS INC, 3200 Lakeside Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95054, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):
HOSSAINY Syed, 34325 Tupelo Street, Fremont, CA 94555, US,
PACETTI Stephen, 4578 Madoc Way, San Jose, CA 95130, US,
FONG Keith, 837 Cowper Street, Apt. E, Palo Alto, CA 94301, US,
BHAT Vinayak, 659 Homestead Road, Apt. 3, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, US,
SANDERS MILLARE Deborra, 1430 Santa Inez Drive, San Jose, CA 95125, US,
GURUWAIYA Judy, 2074 Laddie Way, San Jose, CA 95121, US,
MIRZAEE Daryush, 629 Ashbourne Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, US,
MANDRUSOV Evgenia, 3834 West Rincon Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008, US,

Legal Representative:
KERRIGAN Cameron (et al) (agent), Squire, Sanders & Dempsey L.L.P., 600 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1043, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200258753 A2-A3 20020801 (WO 0258753)
Application: WO 2001US50398 20011221 (PCT/WO US0150398)
Priority Application: US 2000750595 20001228

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 24811

Detailed Description

... a plied to the implantable device to a temperature greater than p 6 about the **glass transition temperature** and less than about the melting temperature of the polymer.
In accordance with another embodiment...

...to the selected portion ofthe surface of the implantable device to a temperature above the **glass transition temperature** of the polymer.
In accordance with another embodiment, the act of forming the primer comprises...Representative examples of high content of hydrogen bonding group polymers include polyethylene-co-polyvinyl alcohol, **epoxy** polymers based on the diglycidylether of **bisphenol** A with amine crosslinking agents, **epoxy** polymers cured by polyols and lewis acid catalysts, **epoxy** phenolics, **epoxy** -polysulfides, ethylene vinyl acetate, rhelarnine f6rmaldehydes, . polyvinylalcohol-co-viiftyl acetatepolymers,

resorcinol-formaldehydes, urea-forrnaldehydes, polyvinylbutyral...
...polyphosphazenes and biomolecules such as fibrin, fibrinogen, cellulose, starch, Collagen and hyaluronic acid. Also, polyurethanes, **silicone** 's, and polyesters could be used and other polymers could.also be used if they...
...acetate copolymers; polyarnides, such as Nylon 66 and polycaprolactain; alkyd resins; polycarbonates; polyoxymethylenes; polyimides; polyethers; **epoxy** resins;
12 rayon; rayon-triacetate; cellulose, **cellulose acetate** , cellulose butyrate; **cellulose acetate** butyrate; cellophane; cellulose nitrate; cellulose propionate; cellulose ethers; and carboxymethyl cellulose.
Ethylene vinyl alcohol is...dimethylformamide DMAC polycaprolactone
chloroform n-butyl
acetate benzophenone.
polyacrylate poly'urethane ethyl acetate
polyacryl'dted **polyurethane** ethyl acetate
hydroxycyclohexyl
phenyl ketone
polyethyleneamine H20
methacrylic acid TBF
copolymer
ethylene vinylacetate methyiethylketone
(e...
...polyamides, such as Nylon 66 1 0 and polycaprolactam; alkyd resins; polycarbonates; polyoxyrnethylenes; polyimides; polyethers; **epoxy** resins; rayon; rayon-triacetate; cellulose, **cellulose acetate** , cellulose butyrate; **cellulose acetate** butyrate; cellophane; cellulose nitrate; cellulose propionate;'cellulose ethers; and carboxymethyl cellulose.
Ethylene vinyl alcohol is...alcohol) (EVOH, e.g., having about 27 to about 47 mole percent of ethylene content), **epoxies** composed of **bisphenol A** based **diepoxides** with **amine cure** , aliphatic polyketones (e.g., CARELON available from Shell, and KETONEX available from British Petroleum), polysulfones...
...and the density can vary according to the supplier.
Representative polyurethanes include polyurethanes having a **glass transition temperature** above a storage or ambient temperature, for example having a **glass transition temperature** of at least 40' C to 60' C, or having a non-polar soft 2 0 segment which includes a **hydrocarbon** , **silicone** , **fluorosilicone** , or mixtures thereof. For example, ELAST-EON, manufactured by Elastomedic/CSIRO Molecular Science, is a **polyurethane** with a **non - polar soft segment** which is made from 1,4-butanediol, 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, and a soft segment...
...and 80% by weight PDMS.
Representative examples of cellulosics include, but are not limited to, **cellulose acetate** having a **degree** of **substitution** (**DS**) greater than about 0.8 or less than about 0.6, ethyl cellulose, cellulose nitrate, **cellulose acetate** butyrate, methyl
...composition should be exposed to a heat treatment at temperature range greater than about the **glass transition temperature** (Tg) and less -than about the melting temperature (T,,) of the selected polymer.
Unexpected results...
...the aforementioned thermoset polymers, the use of initiators may be required. By way of example, **epoxy** systems consisting of 1 S diglycidyl ether of **bisphenol** A resins can be curedwith amine curatives, thermoset **polyurethane** prepolymers can cured with polyols,

polyarnines, or water (moisture), and acrylated urethane can be cured... an EVOH reservoir layer; an EVOH primer and a reservoir layer of polycaprolactone; and an **epoxy** primer 2 0 consisting of the diglycidylether of **bisphenol** A cured with polyamine curatives with an EVOH reservoir layers. Other combinations can be derived...of the total weight of the solution. The solution is vortexed and placed in a **tube** . The cleaned Multi-LinkTm **stents** are attached to mandrel wires and dipped into the solution. The **coated** **stents** are passed over a hot plate, for about 3-5 seconds, with 1 0 a temperature setting of about 60' C. The **coated** **stents** are cured for 6 hours in an air box then placed in a vacuum oven at 60' C for 24 hours. The single layered dexamethasone/EVOH **coated** **stents** are dipped into the 1:4 ratio EVOH:DMSO
solution, free from dexamethasone. The stents...
...will provide a 1 5 barrier layer for controlling the release of dexamethasone from the **drug** **coated** **layer** . The **coated** **stents** can be expanded on a 4.0 mm angioplasty **balloon** . It is predicted that the coatings will remain intact on the ftents. The coatings will...stents is conducted for about 4 hours.
2 5
60
Example 21
A stainless steel **stent** can be spray **coated** with a formulation of EVOH
and a **drug** , as previously described in any of the above examples. A diffu sion S barrier composition...
...50 grams of
tetrahydrofuran and 30 grams of dimethylformamide are admixed with the blend. The **stent** , having the EVOH **coating** , can be immersed in the diffusion 1 0 barrier composition to form a **layer** .
Example 22
A stainless steel **stent** can be spray **coated** with a f6nnulation of EVOH and a **drug** , as previously described in any of.the above examples..A.diffusion barrier I S formulation...
...barrier will reduce the rate at 2 0 which the drug is released from the **stent** .
Example 23
A stainless steel **stent** can be **coated** with a formulation of EVOH and a **drug** , as previously described in any of the above examples. A diffusion barrier formulation can be...
...a rotor stator mixer. With constant agitation, 30 grams of tetrahydrofuran can be added. The **stent** can be **coated** by immersion followed by centrifugation.
Examples 24
A **stent** can be **coated** with a formulation of EVOH and a **drug** , as previously described in any of the above examples. 8 grams of EVOH can be..
...of dimethyl sulfoxide and I 10 grams of tetrahydrofuran are slowly added while stirring. The **stent** can be spray **coated** .
Example 25
A **stent** can be **coated** with a formulation of EVOH and a **drug** , as previously described in any of the above examples. Colloidal gold can be prepared by...
...solution of 2'0 77 grams of colloidal gold in 32 grams of tetrahydrofuran. The **stent** can be **coated** by a dip **coating** process.
Example 26
In vivo data is provided illustrated positive remodeling caused by the 2...in the convection oven for 15 r-n-inutes at 50'C.

ii. Weighed the **stents** and recorded measurements. If the **drug coat** weight matched the target weight, the **stents** were returned to the oven for 240 minutes. If weight gain did not match, the **stents** were returned to the glove box for additional spray **coat** application. Spray time on subsequent passes was adjusted to achieve target weight.
4. Wet Flow...

Claim

... the selected portion of the surface of the implantable device to a temperature above the **glass transition temperature** of the polymer.
8 The method of Claim 1, wherein the act of forming a...

...polymers containing hydrogen bonding groups are selected from a group of polyethylene-co-polyvinyl alcohol, **epoxy** polymers based on the diglycidylether of **bisphenol** A with amine crosslinking agents, **epoxy** polymers cured by polyols and lewis acid catalysts, 1 0 **epoxy** phenolics, **epoxy** -polysulfides, ethylene vinyl acetate, melamine formaldehydes, polyvinylalcohol-co-vipyl acetate polymers, resorcinolfortnaldehydes, urea-formaldehydes, polyvinylbutyral...

18/3,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00890489 **Image available**

DRUG DELIVERING PROSTHESES AND METHODS OF USE
PROTHESES D'ADMINISTRATION DE MEDICAMENTS ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
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(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
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Fulltext Word Count: 19399

English Abstract

...covered stent having a framework of interconnected elongated members to the form of a hollow **tube** . The **stent** may be a coiled, slotted, self-expanding, etc., and may be metal or a polymer...

...entire stent or only a portion of the stent and may include one or more **drugs** or other beneficial active agents and may have properties to prevent permanent occlusion of a...

Detailed Description

... incorporate drugs for release into the vessel. Finally, the polymer film may incorporate a lubricious **coating** on the outside to promote navigation of the covered **stent** into the desired location within the vessel.

United States Letters Patent No. 5,707,3...

...rate of restenosis.

United States Letters Patent No. 5,443,496 (Schwartz) describes a metal **stent** with a polymer film **covering** the **stent** . The intention of the covered **stent** is to seal dissections or perforations and reduce the rate of restenosis. The stent cover incorporates **drugs** for release into the vessel by attaching microcapsules of **drugs** to the stent cover.

United States Letters Patent No. 5,779,73 2 (Amundson) describes...

polymers are shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Non-resorbable Pol)jner ExgWles

Polyurethane

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)

Expanded Polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE)

Polyethylene Teraphthalate (Dacron)

Polypropylene

Resorbable polymers may also be used...Glycolide

Hexamethylbenzene

Lactide

Linseed oil

Lipids,

Liposomes

n-Butyryltri-n-hexyl citrate

Oil

Plithalic esters

Polyurethane

Stearic acid

Tributyl citrate

Triethyl citrate

Table 4: Nanoparticles

Silica

Clay

Metals

Aluminum Oxides

Ceramics...number of bonding methods including but not limited to heating the polymer above its Tg (**glass transition temperature**), a combination of heat and compression, heating the polymer while wrapping it in tension around...

...or lunien. The drugs can be incorporated into the cover materials(s), applied as a **coating** to the cover material and/or **stent** , incorporated into microspheres or small particles, or any combination thereof.

In Figures 12a and 12b...

...22. One or more drugs can be incorporated into the cover material, and/or a **coating** on the cover material or **stent** . A combination of **drugs** and incorporation or application to the covered stent can result in the delivery of independent **drugs** to the vessel lumen and the vessel wall.

In Figure 12b, there is shown a...increase lubricity of the outside of the covered stent for smooth delivery of the covered **stent** into the vessel. The **coating** may increase lubricity, decrease thromoboginicity, decrease platelet deposition, or provide other advantages to the covered **stent** . The **coating** may also be used as a mechanical barrier to protect underlying cellular material which may...

...Hydrophilic polymer
Integrins
Paralyne
Phosphorylcholine
Phospholipids
Polyacrylamide
Polyanhydrides
Polyethylene acetate
Polyethylene glycol
Polyethylene oxide
Polypeptides
Polyurethane
Polyvinyl alcohol
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
Silanes
Silicone
Consistent with the embodiments shown in Figures 12a and...polymer film, preferably between 0.0005in and 0.002in, heating the polymer film above its **glass** transition temperature and

18/3,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00882135 **Image available**
COVERED STENTS, SYSTEMS FOR DEPLOYING COVERED STENTS
EXTENSEURS COUVERTS, SYSTEMES DE DEPLOIEMENT D'EXTENSEURS COUVERTS ET PROCEDES DE DEPLOIEMENT CORRESPONDANTS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:
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NASH John E, 1201 N. Chester Springs Road, P.O. Box 348, Chester Springs, PA 19425, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
STEIN Barry A (agent), CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN, COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD., Seven Penn Center, 12th Floor, 1635 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2212, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
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Priority Application: US 2000645886 20000825
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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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English Abstract
...includes a stent of framework of interconnected elongated members in the form of a hollow **tube** having an inner surface and an outer surface. The **stent** may be a coiled **stent** , slotted **tube** **stent** , self-expanding **stent** , or any other intravascular **stent** design and may be metal or a polymer or a combination. A cover is disposed...
...can be attached to the stent by wrapping a sheet of polymer material around the **stent** , or forming a **tube** of polymer material and mounting it over the **stent** . The cover can extend over the entire stent or only a portion of the stent and may include one or more **drugs** or other beneficial active agents for delivery into the body of the being. Moreover, the...
Detailed Description
... incorporate drugs for release into the vessel. Finally, the polymer film may incorporate a lubricious **coating** on the outside to promote navigation of the covered **stent** into the desired location within the vessel. 1 0 United States Letters Patent No. 5...
...vessel with a balloon catheter. The polymer film may be resorbable or non-resorbable and **drugs** may be incorporated into the film for release in the vessel.
United States Letters Patent...
...rate of restenosis.
United States Letters Patent No. 5,443,496 (Schwartz) describes a metal **stent** with a polymer film **covering** the **stent** . The intention of the covered **stent** is to seal dissections or perforations and reduce the rate of restenosis. The stent cover incorporates **drugs** for release into the vessel by attaching microcapsules of **drugs** to the stent cover. United States Letters Patent No. 5,779,732 (Amundson) describes a... nonresorbable polymers are shown in the following Table 1.
Table 1: Non-resorbable Polymer Examples
Polyurethane
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
Expanded Polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE)
Polyethylene Teraphthalate (Dacron)
Polypropylene
Resorbable polymers may also be used...Bis methoxyethyl phthalate
acetoxytriethyl citrate
Glyceryl triacetate
ethyl benzoate
diethyl phthalate
dibutylphthalate
bis methoxyethyl phthalate
Polyurethane
Glycolide
Lactide
Camphor
benzoic acid hydroxyacetate
hexamethylbenzene
1,2-cyclohexadione
Ethyl-, butyl-, and hexyl-esters...number of bonding methods including but not limited to heating the polymer above its Tg (**glass** **transition** **temperature**), a combination of heat and compression, heating the polymer while wrapping it in tension around...or lumen. The drugs can be

incorporated into the cover materials(s), applied as a **coating** to the cover material and/or **stent** , incorporated into microspheres or small particles, or any combination thereof.
In Figures 12a and 12b...
...22. One or more drugs can be incorporated into the cover material, and/or a **coating** on the cover material or **stent** . A combination of **drugs** and incorporation or application to the covered stent can result in the delivery of independent **drugs** to the vessel lurnen and the vessel wall.
In Figure 12b, there is shown a...increase lubricity of the outside of the covered stent for smooth delivery of the covered **stent** into the vessel. The **coating** may increase lubricity, decrease thromoboginicity, decrease platelet deposition, or provide other advantages to the covered **stent** . The **coating** may also be used as a mechanical barrier to protect underlying cellular material which may...polymer film, preferably between 0.0005in and 0.002in, heating the polymer film above its **glass transition temperature** and wrapping the film around an unexpanded stent structure. This results in a very tightly...

18/3,K/11 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00558211 **Image available**
LOADING AND RELEASE OF WATER-INSOLUBLE DRUGS
CHARGEMENT ET LIBERATION DE MEDICAMENTS INSOLUBLES DANS L'EAU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC,
Inventor(s):
BARRY James J,
PALASIS Maria,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200021584 A1 20000420 (WO 0021584)
Application: WO 99US23654 19991014 (PCT/WO US9923654)
Priority Application: US 98172026 19981014
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Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12662
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Detailed Description
... embodiment of the present invention features a catheter and method for delivering substantially water-insoluble **drug** agents to tissue at a desired location along body lumen walls. The catheter is constructed...
...of the expandable portion is defined by a polymer is coating. Incorporated into the polymer **coating** is at least one substantially water-insoluble **drug** . The **catheter** is positioned to a desired target location within the body, whereupon the polymer coating absorbs water, thus dissolving the **drug** and resulting in the diffusion of the **drug** out of the polymer coating. The polymer and **drug** are selected to allow controlled release of a desired dosage of

the **drug** from the polymer.
Another particular embodiment of the present 4
invention features a stent for...
...water-insoluble drug agents to tissue at a
desired location along body lumen walls. The **stent** is at
least partially **coated** with a polymer **coating** having at
least one substantially water-insoluble **drug** therein. The
stent configuration, polymer and **drug** are selected to allow
for the controlled release dosage and release rate of the
drug from the polymer.
In a most preferred embodiment, the stent is a
patterned stent for...
...qqGLj;uo UOOTT-eq p wO-TJ TGX'e-4TT:D-ed
90 GTTjo-Td ; **Ds** -e;9T;9-T aq-4 moLls qE: pup PE: -sB-rd ST
-pa;pGaq...vessel from which a diseased or
otherwise damaged portion has been removed. In a typical
stent graft, each end of the synthetic **tube** portion
includes a **stent** that is affixed to each of the remaining
ends of a blood vessel from which...target location. In the case of a
balloon 13
catheter, the expandable portion of the **catheter** is
subsequently expanded to bring the **drug** -impregnated polymer
coating into contact with the lumen wall. The **drug** i s
released from the polymer as it slowly dissolves into the
aqueous bodily fluids...
...or hydrophobic, and is selected from the group
consisting of polycarboxylic acids, cellulosic polymers,
including **cellulose acetate** and cellulose nitrate, gelatin,
polyvinylpyrrolidone, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone,
polyanhydrides including maleic anhydride polymers,
polyamides, polyvinyl...expandable portion optionally includes a stent,
mountable in a body lumen by expansion thereof. The **catheter** also
optionally comprises a **sheath** member which is extendable
over the expandable portion to inhibit release of the **drug**
into body fluids during placement of the catheter.
Referring now to Figs. la-ic, an...
...1 comprises a body 3 having a balloon 4 attached at its
distal end. The **balloon** 4 on the **catheter** 3 includes a
polymer **coating** 6. As shown in Fig. la, **drug** solution 8 is
impregnated into the polymer **coating** with the **balloon** in
its substantially deflated state prior to insertion into
23 the patient. As shown in...
...to the embodiment of the invention
illustrated in Fig. 2, the balloon portion 4 of **catheter** 3
is optionally covered by a protective **sheath** 7 while the
instrument 1 is inserted into a body lumen 2 and positioned
at a treatment region. As the **coated balloon** 4 is
positioned at occluded site 5, the protective **sheath** 7 is
drawn back to expose the **balloon** 4. In an alternative
embodiment, the **sheath** remains stationary while the
catheter moves the **coated balloon** forward into the occluded
region. The **sheath** 7 protects the **coating** and inhibits
premature release of the **drug** . Such a sheath might be
particularly advantageous when using **drugs** which are not
sufficiently water-insoluble or if even minor delivery to
tissue during catheter placement is a problem, e.g. for
extremely toxic **drugs** .

Although Figs. I and 2 illustrate the application 25
of the present invention to an...28
The inventors have surprisingly found that extended
drug release of paclitaxel from a polymer **coating** on a
patterned **stent** is obtained and consequently, a significant
reduction in neointima formation results. The reduction in
neointima...
...in accordance with the present invention is surprisingly
superior to that obtained using a coiled **stent** **coated** with
a polymer/paclitaxel matrix. Fig. 10 shows the release
rate of paclitaxel obtained with...
...with the present invention. In a preferred embodiment,
paclitaxel is released from a polymer/paclitaxel **coated**
stent for a time period of at least about 28 days after
implantation of stent at the desired location within the
body. The patterned **stent** is **coated** with an outer **coating**
of polymer/paclitaxel such that the amount of paclitaxel is
sufficient to prevent, decrease, eliminate...
...agitated until the paclitaxel is completely dissolved. The solution is
applied via pipet to a **balloon** **catheter** having a
polyacrylic acid-based **coating** and inflated to 2 atm. A
total of 100 Al of solution, and hence 200...
...DMSO) and phosphate buffered
saline(PES) having a pI4 of 7.4 for in-vitro **drug** release.
The cumulative amount of paclitaxel released from the
catheter coating yields the data shown...of substantially water-insoluble
drugs. The present invention provides, in one embodiment, a
paclitaxel/polymer **coated** **stent** which has an extended
release rate of from about 0.2 to about 7,ug...
...28 days. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided
a polymer/paclitaxel **coated** non-coiled **stent** which has an
extended release rate of paclitaxel and which reduces
neointima formation in injured...and
a polymer coating on at least a portion of said
expandable portion of said **catheter** , said polymer
coating being impregnated with at least one
substantially water-insoluble **drug** ...
27. The medical device of claim 26, wherein said
expandable portion includes an inflatable...

18/3,K/16 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00430464 **Image available**
ENDOPROSTHETIC DEVICE WITH THERAPEUTIC COMPOUND
DISPOSITIF ENDOPROTHETIQUE CONTENANT UN COMPOSE THERAPEUTIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
QUANAM MEDICAL CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
PHAN Loc,
STERTZER Simon,
FROIX Michael,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9820928 A1 19980522
Application: WO 97US21824 19971113 (PCT/WO US9721824)
Priority Application: US 96751999 19961115
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8901
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Detailed Description

... a framework for carrying the therapeutic compound. Numerous approaches have been proposed and, for metal **stents** , one proposed approach is to directly **coat** the **stent** wires with a polymer containing the therapeutic agent. This approach suffers from several problems including...
...the amount of polymer that can be applied is limited. Hence, another disadvantage with polymer- **coated** **stents** for **drug** delivery is a limited capacity for carrying a **drug** .
Another approach to providing delivery of a drug in combination with a **stent** has been to include a **sheath** , which encompasses the **stent** and contains the therapeutic agent. (Scott U.S.
Patent No. 5,383,928; Martinez, U...formed, or to which it can be degraded. Exemplary condensation polymers include polyester, polyanhydride, polyamide, **polyurethane** , cellulose, polysiloxane.
Radical chain, or addition polymers are those in which a loss of a...the strip is exposed to a stimulus, e.g., heated to or just above its **glass - transition** **temperature** , to soften the strip into a more flexible state. Where the strip is the structural...
...to activate a polymer transition. For example, the polymer segments can be heated to their **glass** **transition** **temperature** or to their crystalline melting point.
The heated strip segments are wound around a balloon...polymer stent, raising the temperature of the stent to its thermal transition, such as a **glass** **transition** **temperature** of between about 25-100'C, more preferably between 25-80'C, and most preferably...in its small-diameter, contracted state and in its expanded state after deployment in a **polyurethane** tubing. The optical density of the structural member was determined in its asreceived, small-diameter state and after depolyment in a **polyurethane** tubing. It was found that the image of the endoprosthetic device of Example 3C was...

18/3,K/20 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00319768
NOVEL POLYMER GEL NETWORKS AND METHODS OF USE
NOUVEAUX RESEAUX DE GEL POLYMERE ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
GEL SCIENCES INC,
Inventor(s):
SCHILLER Matthew E,
GEHRKE Stevin Henry,
LUPTON Elmer C,
TANAKA Toyoichi,
YU Xiaohong,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9602276 A2 19960201
Application: WO 95US9815 19950718 (PCT/WO US9509815)

Priority Application: US 94276193 19940718; US 95413409 19950330
Designated States: AU CA CN FI JP KR MX NO AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29257
Detailed Description
... a mass balance.
31 Cellulose ethers are advantageous for loading by this method. Because the **degree** of **substitution** of the anhydroglucose unit has a great effect on the degree of hydrophilicity, cellulose ethers...anti-protozoal compounds, anti-hypertensives, analgesics, anti-pyretics and anti-inflammatory agents such as NSAI] **Ds** , local anesthetics, oplithalmics, prostaglandins, anti-depressants, anti-psychotic substances, anti-enietics, imaging agents, specific targeting...potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives, such as methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methyl-ceUutose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, **cellulose acetate** ; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a...in an 71
aqueous solution, and is subsequently coated onto a porous support (e.g. **nitrocellulose acetate** , **cellulose acetate** , polyethylene, polypropylene, teflon, etc.) by, for example, casting, precipitation, or impregnation (see Figures 6 and...
...the final polymer gel network has an appropriate KATP.
In particularly preferred embodiments of the **coated** angioplasty **balloon** of the present invention, the polyacid- **coated balloon** is contacted with a **drug** prior to being immersed in the PEG solution, so that the **drug** is loaded into the polyacid gel, and in subsequently trapped ...balloon breaks the PEG encapsulation, so that pores open in the polyacid gel, and the **drug** is released.
EXANIPLE 19: Bioadhesive Safe Polymer Gel Compositions
Bioadhesive safe polymer gel compositions of...

18/3,K/22 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00276922
A BALLOON CATHETER SYSTEM WITH DIFFUSING TIP
SYSTEME DE CATHETER BALLON POURVU D'UNE POINTE DE DIFFUSION
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Patent: WO 9425098 A1 19941110
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Priority Application: US 93368 19930423
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 7320
Detailed Description
... The basic components of the syste m consist of a movable guidewire 36, the **balloon catheter** 10 with the diffusing tip 24, and a **sheath** 40 (Figure 1) which protects **drugs** or **drug** carrier(s) 38 trapped between the **sheath** 40 and surface of the deflated **balloon** 14 from ptemature dissolution prior to deployment. Figure 1

depicts the **sheath** 40 within which the laser **balloon** **catheter** 10 is temporarily placed. The **sheath** 40 prevents premature wash-out of the bioprotective materi al 38 applied to the surface of the **balloon** 14 before advancement of the **balloon** beyond the **sheath** 40 to the coronary segment of interest.
In practice, the sheath 40 is removed no...scattering, is placed over the etched long segment of the central channel 20. A suitable **epoxy** for both layers 30,,32 is a **bisphenol** A resin/polyamine curing agent combination, such as Envirotex Lite. The low absorption of 1...applied to the external surface of the inflatable balloon 14 in its deflated state. The **balloon** **catheter** , which will have already advanced through the **sheath** 40 (Figure 1), will then be withdrawn so that the deflated balloon with the **drug** or **drug** carrier is within the distal several centimeters of the **sheath** 40. Pressure within the **balloon** is then applied via the inflation and/or defla tion channels 16,18, thereby trapping the **drug** or carrier between the external **balloon** surface and inner surface of the **sheath** .
During the practice of laser **balloon** angio plasty with local **drug** delivery, the def lated **balloon** along with the entrapped **drug** or carrier and **sheath** are advanced together within a guide **catheter** over a guidewire previously advanced across a lesion of interest.
khen the operator is ready...
...balloon angioplasty, negative pressure is applied to the bal loon, thereby allowing advancement of the **balloon** with the **drug** or carrier **coating** across the lesion. If the lesion is crossed and the **balloon** is inflated within approximately a minute after advancement beyond the **sheath** , blood-flow past the deflated **balloon** will wash only a portion of the **drug** or carrier away from the surface of the balloon.
In many instances, conventional balloon angioplasty...

18/3,K/23 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00195427 **Image available**
INTRALUMENAL DRUG ELUTING PROSTHESIS
PROTHESE POUR L'ELUTION INTRALUMINALE D'UN MEDICAMENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MEDTRONIC INC,
Inventor(s):
WOLFF Rodney G,
HULL Vincent W,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9112779 A1 19910905
Application: WO 91US1097 19910219 (PCT/WO US9101097)
Priority Application: US 90580 19900228
Designated States: AT BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 5112
Detailed Description

... required.
in all cases, the prostheses of the invention require the presence of an elutable **drug** compounded to the prosthesis itself. With conventional metal **stents** , the invention requires a **drug** -carrying **coating** overlying at least a portion of the metal.
The drugs in the prosthesis may be...It has also been observed that the phosphorous-carbon-oxygen plasticizing effect, which lowers the **glass transition temperature** , makes the-polymer desirable for fabrication.
30 The basic structure of polyphosphate ester monomer is...in layer 14.
The barrier coating 15 could be as simple as a silicone or **polyurethane** .
operation
The prosthesis is inserted into the lumen wherever needed as per the usual procedure...

Titles Only

17/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
00853437
ACYLATED CYCLODEXTRIN GUEST INCLUSION COMPLEXES
Publication Year: 2001

17/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
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Publication Year: 2001

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18/6/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)
00935498
SYSTEMS DEVICES AND METHODS FOR INTRABODY TARGETED DELIVERY AND RELOADING OF THERAPEUTIC AGENTS
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18/6/8 (Item 5 from file: 349)
00822792
DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR TREATMENT OF RESTENOSIS AND ANASTOMOTIC INTIMAL HYPERPLASIA
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18/6/9 (Item 6 from file: 349)
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SHAPE MEMORY POLYURETHANE **OR** POLYURETHANE **-UREA POLYMERS**
Publication Year: 2001

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Publication Year: 2000

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Publication Year: 1999

18/6/14 (Item 11 from file: 349)
00511176
SHAPE MEMORY POLYMERS
Publication Year: 1999

18/6/15 (Item 12 from file: 349)
00510795
BIODEGRADABLE SHAPE MEMORY POLYMERS
Publication Year: 1999

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Publication Year: 1997

18/6/19 (Item 16 from file: 349)
00339602
AN ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICAL DEVICE AND METHOD
Publication Year: 1996

18/6/21 (Item 18 from file: 349)
00302797
COMPOSITIONS AND DEVICES FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
Publication Year: 1995